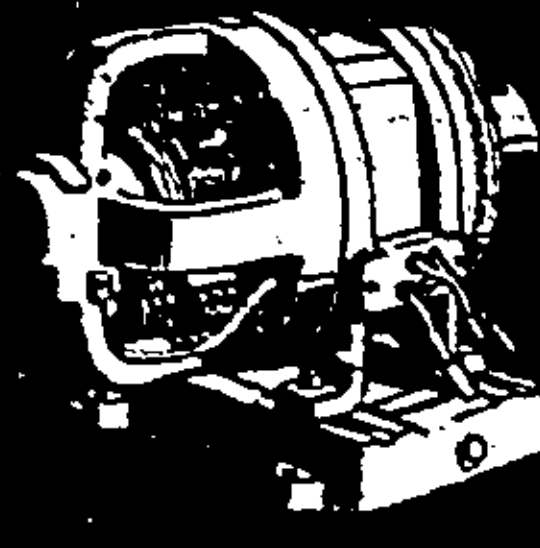


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The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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68971 壹拜禮 號十式月十英港香 MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1919. 日七廿月八 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

AN AMERICA SENATOR'S STRONG SPEECH.

Washington, October 15.
In the Senate, Senator Lodge charged Japan with breaking her pledges with regard to China and Korea, violating the open-door policy, and destroying foreign commerce in Manchuria and Korea. He asserted that all Japan's promises to return Shantung were marked by a vital omission; namely, a definite date of withdrawal. He declared that Japan was steeped in German ideas and would ultimately use the man-power of China militarily and threaten Europe. He declared that the Shantung award was morally indefensible, and urged the adoption of amendments to the Peace Treaty returning the German rights in Shantung to China instead of to Japan.

SENATOR LODGE'S MOTION DEFEATED.

Washington, October 17.
The Senate by 55 votes to 35 has defeated Senator Lodge's amendment to the Peace Treaty, proposing the handing over of the rights exercised by Germany at Kiaochow, Shantung, to China instead of to Japan.

COTTON CONFERENCE.

HOW HEAVY LOSSES OCCUR.

New Orleans, October 14.
At the Cotton Conference, delegates of the Banking Credits Section stated that Britain, Scandinavia and Spain are able to finance cotton imports unassisted, but Italy, France and Belgium need aid. Speakers blamed every group handling textiles from the field to the loom for damage to cotton, and the British Delegation contended that blunders in wrapping and compressing America bales caused heavy losses in transit.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

STRONG COMPETITION EXPECTED.

New York, October 17.
At a Convention of American Manufacturers and the Export Association, foreign trade experts asserted that there were great opportunities for American trade expansion in Russia, Siberia, the Balkans and the Near East, but that the strongest competition was to be expected from Britain, France and Japan.

THE AMERICA CUP.

New York, October 17.

It is expected that the New York Yacht Club will accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge to race for the America Cup in June 1920.

OBITUARY.

HENRY IRVING.

London, October 17.
The death is announced of Mr. Henry B. Irving. [Mr. Henry Irving was the famous actor-manager, and was the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Irving. He appeared first on the stage at the Garrick Theatre in "School," in 1891, was called to the bar, and has been the lessee of Savoy Theatre since 1913.]

VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

London, October 17.
The death is announced of Viscount Portman, at the advanced age of 90 years. The deceased sat in the House of Commons as a Whig for 33 years, 1852-85.

THE TURF.

London, October 17.

The Middle Park Plate resulted as follows:—
Tetratema ... 1.
Southern ... 2.
Light-Hearted ... 3.
Five ran; won by a head. The betting was 4 to 1 on Tetratema; 100 to 7 against Southern; 20 to 1 against Light-Hearted.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDITION.

OPERATION MAY BE NECESSARY.

Washington, October 17.
Prostatic inflammation, which is retarding President Wilson's recovery, is described as a minor swelling, but a specialist will examine it to determine whether to operate.

JAPANESE STEAMER BEYOND SALVAGE.

Tokyo, October 15.

The Master of the steamer Otaru Maru, which is ashore at Barakula, Somaliland, cables that the vessel is full of water and the bottom seriously damaged. Salvage is hopeless.

CHINESE LABOURERS FROM FRANCE.

Paris, October 15.

Four thousand Chinese labourers have sailed from Havre for Canada.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL REFORM.

A NEW ZEALAND DIVISION PROPOSED.

London, October 17.
The Times correspondent at Wellington says Admiral Jellicoe's report, cabled to the House of Representatives, says the ideal of a single Navy is unobtainable. Experience has abundantly shown that responsibilities in regard to naval defence would be far more cheerfully recognised and shouldered if the ships provided are seen by the people to pay for them, and are manned by their own kith and kin. The general principle of the proposals is that New Zealand should co-operate in the naval defence of the Empire and assist Britain financially by paying for, manning and maintaining a certain proportion of the Far Eastern Fleet and all vessels required for harbour defence in New Zealand, also providing such portion of the personnel as is practicable, the ships thus maintained to be in all essentials a portion of the Navy, under the suggested title of the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy. The waters from the Indian Ocean to Canada are one, and all parts of the Empire situated therein are equally interested in the security of sea communications. Therefore the defence thereof ought to be entrusted to one Fleet composed of units from these countries and directed by a high Flag Officer stationed at Singapore. Britain should contribute 75 per cent, Australia 20 per cent, and New Zealand 5 per cent, to the maintenance of this fleet. New Zealand's ships should comprise three light cruisers, six submarines and one submarine parent ship. The annual cost of maintenance and depreciation is estimated at £935,000.

THE CAPITULATION OF KRONSTADT.

BOMBARDMENT BY BRITISH FLEET.

London, October 17.
The Daily Express Helsingfors correspondent says that Kronstadt has capitulated after bombardment by the British fleet. The main attack was directed from Kuporia Bay, and windows in the villages of Finland were blown out by the concussion of the all-day bombardment.

The stronghold of Kransnaja Gorka was previously captured and hence the fleet had nothing to fear from its heavy batteries. The White Russians have captured Krasnoeselo. It is rumoured that Yudenitch entered Petrograd on Wednesday night.

LABOUR DISPUTES AT HOME.

IRON-FOUNDERS STILL ADAMANT.

London, October 17.
On a ballot the iron founders have rejected the agreement negotiated with their employers. The result is a serious blow to the engineering trades, which depend on castings from foundries, and will lead to further serious unemployment.

GENERAL ALLENBY'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

London, October 17.

General Allenby has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt, and the Sudan vice General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.B.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, October 17.

A detailed return of British merchant shipping losses during the war shows that the total gross tonnage destroyed was 7,759,000 tons, the vessels numbering 2,479. The lives lost were 14,287. Submarines were almost entirely responsible.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 15.

Silver is quoted at 63 3/4d. spot and 63 1/2d. forward. China is buying and the market is steady.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE Peking-Tokio Split.

Shanghai, October 19.

Tang Shao-yi has refused to interview the four Northern delegates sent by Wang Yu-tang for suggestions as to the method of disclosure of the secret treaties. Tang is reiterating the duty of the Foreign Offices of Peking and Tokio. Wang boasts possession of all the treaties, listed under fourteen headings. He assures publication, but will not commit himself as to when or how. Tang Shao-yi declares Peking concluded fifty agreements with Japan in forty-eight months. The Northern delegates hold a conference on Monday morning to discuss their future policy now that Tang stands pat.

ADMIRAL DUFF AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, October 18.

H.M.S. Hawkins leaves Penang on the 19th and arrives here on the 20th. Admiral Duff, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, is arriving in Singapore on Monday morning by train and will then proceed by motor to Government House where a guard of honour will be mounted.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A HEAVY LIST.

The October Criminal Sessions were opened this morning, both Courts sitting.

RETURNED BANISHEES.

[Before the Chief Justice.]

Leung So was charged with disobedience of order of banishment and pleaded guilty. The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock K.C., said accused had been banished four times and had committed offences on each occasion of his return. His Lordship said accused had made up his mind to stay in the Colony but he was a dangerous character and the Police did not want him. He would go to prison with hard labour for five years.

Wong Chung Fook also pleaded guilty to the same offence, but stated he was registered as a British subject in Hongkong. The case was adjourned, pending enquiries.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Leung Siu was charged with robbery with violence and pleaded not guilty. The Hon. Attorney General appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was undefended.

The jury men were Messrs. E. L. Sim, J. B. Chapman, J. Young, J. Abbas, Wong Ping Chun, E. Ezra and A. Alives.

Opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney General said the indictment in the case contained three counts, in connection with a robbery which took place in the Wan Yuen Restaurant, No. 247 Des Voeux Road, Central, in the early morning, at about 2.15, on Sept. 6, this year. It would appear from the evidence, that at about 1.30 that morning, three lots of men, consisting of two men each, went into the restaurant, sat down and ordered food. At 2.15 they stopped eating and then the robbery commenced. The managing partner in describing the robbery had deposed that the first two men sitting near the door went up to the counter where he was working. He was seized and a revolver was pointed at him. Two robbers sitting nearest the kitchen drove the restaurant assistants into the kitchen. The two other men went upstairs into the cockpit: one of whom immediately came down and, with the other two, demanded the keys of the safe. He handed them over and was then driven into the kitchen. Later he was brought back because the robbers could not open the safe. He, in fear, opened the safe and was then sent back to the kitchen where he and his assistants were tied up, except one who had a bad arm and who later released them when the police informed. The robbers, in the meantime, stole a sum of \$710 and made off. Two of the fokies were stabbed by the robbers. One of them would tell the jury that he was working in the cockpit. He heard nothing until the two men went up and seized him. They took him down to a room on the ground floor, where three other men climbed over a

partition and stabbed him in the arm. The other foki said someone went into the room where he was and told him to get off bed on which he was lying. He did not know what was happening and before he could get up he was stabbed in the leg and a revolver was pointed at him. He was then sent into the kitchen and tied up with the others.

Continuing, the Attorney General said at the time of his arrest the accused was wearing the jacket and trousers of the first foki over his other clothes for the reason, presumably, to cover up his own clothes which were stained with blood. A pair of socks and a pair of garters belonging to accused were found in his pocket which were also bloodstained. In addition, the shoes accused was wearing were slightly stained with blood.

Evidence was then taken after which the jury found the accused guilty.

In passing sentence, His Lordship said accused had been found guilty upon the clearest evidence of a very bad robbery indeed. Accused went to a house armed with revolvers and knives and it was a matter of indifference to him if he brought about the death or not of other people. These robberies with violence, His Lordship was sorry to say, at the present moment, were very frequent in the Colony. The object of the Court was to put them down as far as possible. Many of accused's class of Chinese appeared to be indifferent to ordinary imprisonment, but what they did not like was to be whipped and to endure some of the punishment they inflicted upon others. The laws of the Colony had recently been amended to enable the Court to impose corporal punishment upon men of prisoner's stamp. The accused would go to prison with hard labour for seven years and receive 14 strokes of the cat.

A PRISONER DISCHARGED.

Wong Wang Hing, a Chinese detective, who was charged with being an accessory after the fact of the murder of one Li Kwan on April 12 last, was formally discharged, owing to insufficient evidence.

PIRACY.

(Before the Puisne Judge.)

Five Chinese, Man Wo, Teang Wai, Tong Tak Pui, So Pat and Sam, were charged on three counts with robbery with violence and wounding with intent to disable at Luk Chau, Lamma Island, on July 9.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., appeared for the Crown and the prisoners, who all entered a plea of not guilty, were undefended.

The following jury was called—Messrs. G. E. Wetton, C. Wallace, C. H. Osmund, J. G. Lurjae, C. J. M. Pereira, C. F. de Carvalho and D. E. de Carvalho.

The facts of the case as outlined by the prosecuting counsel are that on the night of July 9 a woman, her son and the rest of her family were at Aplichau in a fishing boat. They were asleep, when at about 11 o'clock

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s 5 3/4-16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Fine. Barometer—29.92. Temperature 2 p.m.—75. Humidity 2 p.m.—57.

the woman was suddenly awakened by being shot in the thigh. Five men, the prisoners, came aboard, all being armed with revolvers and they also fired at her son, who jumped overboard and swam to another boat. It was this action which eventually enabled the police to trace the prisoners. The robbers took possession of the boat and sailed it in the direction of Luk Chau Island but they were pursued and caught by the Police. All the prisoners were on board at the time, so there was little room for doubt as to their identity. When they were charged they made statements which were incriminating. The first prisoner said he fired two shots, but he did not intend to injure anybody. He wanted the boat to take him to Po Tai but as the people refused to do this he sailed the boat by force. The other prisoners admitted being on the boat but denied that they fired any shots. Evidence was then called.

His Lordship sentenced each of the accused to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour and to receive sixteen strokes of the cat.

KIDNAPPING.

Cheung Fung was charged with kidnapping and harbouring a female child.

Accused pleaded not guilty. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., appeared for the Crown and the accused was undefended. The jury men were—Messrs. C. Lurjae, C. J. M. Pereira, C. F. de Carvalho, D. E. de Carvalho, G. E. Wetton, C. Wallace, and C. H. Osmund.

Opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Alabaster said the prisoner was, quite shortly, charged with kidnapping a little girl about ten years with the object of selling her, but the Attorney General had formed the indictment under three charges. The first was under section 45 of the Offences against the Persons Ordinance, of having taken the girl away with intent to deprive one, Wong Leung Shi, of her lawful possession; the second was under section 44 of the same Ordinance of taking the child away, against the will of the child herself, with intent to sell her; the third was under the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance that accused harboured the child and took her away from the person who had the lawful care and custody of the child. The child was a little "bought" girl who had been bought from her parents by the woman Wong Leung Shi; therefore with regard to charges one and three the jury would act as His Lordship directed as to whether the woman who bought the child had lawful custody. On the second charge there was no question of lawfulness or unlawfulness. The mistress of the child would tell them that she had had the child for three years and that she bought it from its parents. The woman never authorised anyone to take the child away and the child herself corroborated that statement and also stated that her mistress treated her very well indeed. The child went to the Western Market when she met the accused who told her that she would take her to Yumati. The child did not want to go and the defendant practically dragged her in that direction. They went to Yumati and then took the child to a certain place and went to a house where another woman came and had a look at the child and after some bargaining this woman agreed to buy her. She remained with the woman until rescued by the police. The woman who bought the child would tell the jury that the accused came up to her house and offered her for sale. She agreed on the purchase and paid a sum of \$30 and got some kind of a receipt. If they believed that evidence, they would have no doubt whatever that the accused took the child away against its will with intent to sell it.

Evidence was then taken after which the jury found the accused guilty, and she was sentenced to two years' hard labour.



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LABOUR DEMAND.

(Continued from Page 2.)

we see to-day in Russia. All talk of the kind is sheer plunder. Will the workmen of Britain listen to this swelled-head cry: that they are to be paid—not the real value of their work, but what they think they would like to have and ought to have?

IMPOSSIBLE DREAMS. Certainly there is very much that they ought to have that they can't have yet. My friends and I have called out this 40 years for a great and continuous improvement in the whole condition of Labour. But it is physically impossible to realise these demands under the awful backwash of revolution and war.

One hundred millions in Europe are on the verge of starvation. Not a third of the industrial power of Europe is at full working efficiency. Man for man, the American is producing three times that of the Briton. The Frenchman, the German, are working more steadily, and are producing things more cheaply.

Our central power in coal is giving out. The nations around us are driving us out of our markets abroad—and even at home. The great things which could be done if the world were at peace, if foreign industry had the same aspirations as our own, are impossible now. Till other nations raise their standard of life and agree to a working week of 40 hours, they can turn out goods at a lower price, and our goods at a higher price lose their market.

What is the issue of all this? We have been into great a hurry to the "rise" to the new heaven—all at once. The world is a very big power, and we are not its masters. We cannot live our own lives alone. We cannot even feed ourselves. And to get food we must pay their price or sell them things at the price they choose to give. We cannot go on working five days for six hours if foreigners work six days for eight or ten hours. We cannot sell goods which cost us £10 per ton to make if foreigners can make as good for £7 per ton. We cannot have new houses which cost £800 to build if we will only pay £10 in rent. To ask for houses, bread, meat, milk, railway fares, and coal at 30 per cent. less than they cost is to ask for the moon.

"JUST LIKE GUY FAWKES." About nationalisation I will say nothing, or only this one word. Unless it is another word for robbery, it involves an enormous addition to our monstrous present debt, and another earthquake to our present quaking and rumbling industry.

These splendid, these inevitable and indispensable reforms—reforms in the air—must be adjourned until more normal times, when we are no longer in danger of famine. To attempt them now is to regroup your army in the midst of a battle. To-day we are perhaps

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EXCITING TAXI CHASE.

GANG HELD UP BY REVOLVER RUSE.

A daring East London robbery recently involving the loss of jewellery valued at £200, was followed by the detention of two men, who were charged at Old-street.

Shortly after 7 o'clock one evening a taxi-cab drew up outside the establishment of Mr. P. Grundland, Whitechapel-road. One of two men who were occupants of the taxi, entered the shop, and asked to be shown certain rings, which were on a tray containing some of the most expensive stock. Several of these he fitted on, but, complaining that they were too small, asked to see other articles of jewellery.

While Mr. Grundland was changing the rings the man seized the tray and rushed off into the taxi. Mr. Grundland, followed by his son-in-law, Mr. Isaac Smith, ran out after the men, and reached the taxi just as it was being started by the driver. Mr. Grundland caught hold of the door, but the two men inside the vehicle hit and bit his knuckles. In withdrawing his hold the jeweller fell under the cab, but picking himself up he pursued the gang followed by a crowd of people.

The cab had proceeded several hundred yards when it was stopped by a clever ruse. A pedestrian ran into the road ahead of the taxi, and, putting his hand to his hip-pocket as if to draw out a revolver, shouted: "I'll give you three yards to stop."

The driver immediately pulled up, but while the crowd seized him and one of the men in the cab the third man jumped from the other side and disappeared with 12 of the rings.

The missing man is described as tall, clean-shaven, and with dark hair. He was wearing a dark trilby hat and dark suit.

"I should know him again immediately if I saw him," said Mr. Grundland to a *Daily News* representative.

in greater stress than at any time during the war.

As to what is called "direct action," I will only say that it is the defiance not only of democracy, but of orderly government. What is called the "lightning strike," i.e., a "raid," is a dastardly crime, like throwing a bomb in a crowded street. If any knot of conspirators who can seize a vital organ of society—say, the Bank of England or the London water-works—are to dictate to their fellow citizens, here is an end of civil society, and a desperate to like Spartacus is our king.

It is indeed just what Guy Fawkes and his fellows tried to do when they wanted to blow up King, Ministers, and Commons in one blaze. They said: let us get rid of all control and government, and when we have made a clean sweep you will see the good time.

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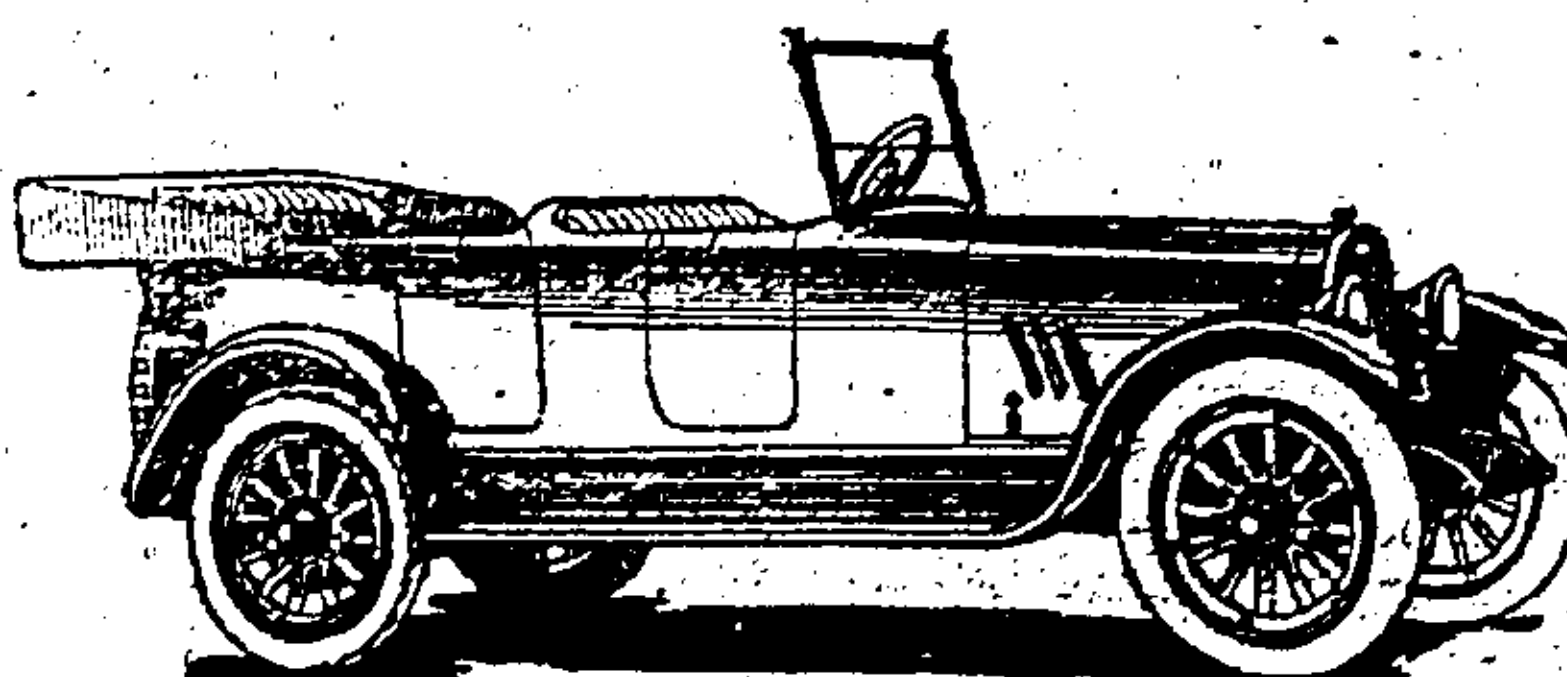
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SUMMER PLAGUES.

A CHAT ON FLIES AND RATS.

Mr. A. E. Crawley, writes to the *Daily News*:—I am disappointed with science—no, not with science, but with men of science, or, perhaps, with those powers behind the throne which should exploit and inspire them. I am not referring to the life-story of Ernst Haeckel, or to the Civil List's pensions, but to the question of rats, mice, and house-flies.

There is a plague of all three; in every summer, and the papers discuss them every summer as some new thing. A magazine one year has a series of "powerful" articles (reminding you in its non-science of "powerful" preachers and the "power" of prayer) on the text, "Kill that Fly!" Another year it is, "Murder that Mouse!" But we don't seem to get any further with these paper-crusades. This summer I notice, as the result of a very "powerful" propaganda, that a few County Councils have appointed rat catchers at a salary of £3 a week, with expenses, and I presume, the rats. In a civilised country, such as Denmark, it is a criminal offence to have a rat in your house; I do not know whether landlord or tenant, or both, are within the danger of this law, nor whether the definition includes the smaller "rodent" (comfortable word for newspaper men), commonly yelet mouse. But in our own country many houses harbour rats, and most houses are "well-appointed" with mice.

Where are the men of science? When some really paying crusade is on, science can rid a whole country of a pest, as Panama was cleared of the malaria-mosquito, and Cyprus of locusts. But where it is only a poor tenant back from the war—and landlords are a political power, and must not be ruffled—

I should like to see these rat-catchers at work. Do they just call, accept some refreshment, sit down in the kitchen easy-chair, extract from pocket iron-bar, spit on hands, and say, "Now bring on your rats"? Or do they want my spare room for a week or so, as a base for operations? Do they drive tunnels and lay mines in party-walls? Or do they sit and charm the rodents forth with a mouth-organ? Ferrets? Oh, I know.

The cat is not a scientific machine for mouse-catching. I mean a posse of cats cannot clear a house of mice; they just catch them as they "catch can." A scientific friend tells me the mouse is a most interesting creature, all eyes and ears and silent swiftness. But I don't like them swiftly moving over my face in bed. And I don't like that silent noise of gnawing when I want to sleep. The mouse-trap is a point better than the mouse-cat; its bait attracts to doom. I use not the old cage-trap, but a break-back, the "Little Nipper." It sometimes misses its aim, and catches the tail only. The mouse, of course, is content to leave its tail behind it. One morning I saw that the "Little Nipper" had "killed," but—horrible dictu!—the victim was merely a bloodstained skeleton; its cannibal kinsmen had eaten it! What small species of ferret do—?

It was an inspired writer who told us that Beelzebub is the God of Flies. I don't know what the rack felt like or the thumbscrew, or what super-agonies are "released" by the Bolsheviks in Russia or the hellions in hell, and I will not describe that which easily transcends those tortures. Simply because they are in progress while I write. It makes a man fail to rise up and curse the Gov—

Fly-papers are no use. To kill a fly on the wing (what a phrase!) is extremely difficult; the wind produced by the movement of your weapon, folded newspaper or book or tennis-racket, automatically drives the fiend out of danger. It is almost as difficult when the enemy is on the wall or table or bed, for the same reason. When on the wall or window you can slay by slowly applying your weapon; but the result is messy. Not being a horse, you cannot anoint yourself with a solution of paraffin. You may hose the air of your room with formalin or some such agent, but they come back in five minutes, or reserves pour in; it does not matter which to the damned and damning. My scientific friend tells me that the fly is a marvellous flier, and never tires. It can fly backwards; it can—The angle of its planes is—

Yes; well. And what is the Government going to do about it?

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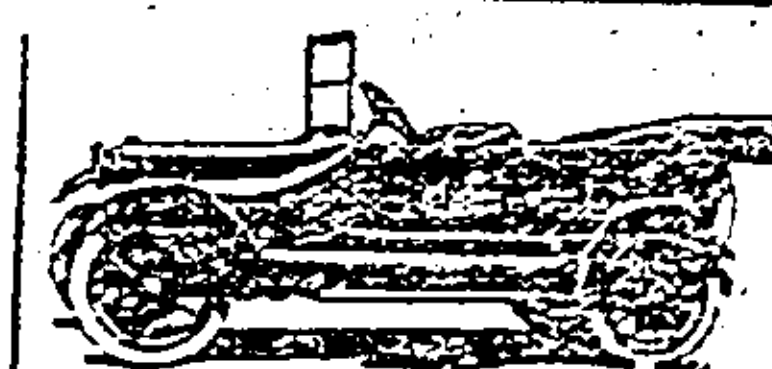
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EXCELLENT UNIFORM QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISINGA. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.

BIRTH.

HOLMES.—At 16, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Holmes, on October 19th, 1919, a son.

MARRIAGES.

MEIN-AUSTIN—GORDON.—At St. Joseph's Church on Saturday, 18th October, Reginald Mein-Austin, of Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., eldest son of Mr. J. J. Mein-Austin and Mrs. Mein-Austin of Black Clachrie, Barhill, Ayrshire, to Miss Margaret Grant Gordon, fourth daughter of Mr. A. G. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1919.

THE CONTEST OF TWO IDEALS.

People are very prone to refer to these days as days of peace and although by comparison with the days of the great war there is peace, Europe is a long way yet from enjoying tranquillity. And the most-to-be-regretted centre of strife and dissension—Russia—should, by all the natural laws of compensation, have been the first to whom peace would have given rest and recuperative quiet. In the days when the Great War was still a gigantic novelty, something potentially terrible yet unique enough to give almost pleasurable excitement, Russia was bearing hardships that no other belligerent shared. Calling up and training millions of troops she impoverished her civilian population, her people knew hunger before those of other warring countries, and right through the struggle that followed Russia has been persistently visited by turmoil and colossal sacrifices. Judged by the common principles of justice, Russia should first and foremost have found peace and respite, but, in disastrous contradiction, she is rent asunder by civil strife, she is a country that has lost her homogeneity, and is even now engaged in suicidal war against those with whom she was formerly allied. With these facts before us it ill behoves any to light-thinkingly speak of and pass judgment on what is now taking place.

Within the space of this column there is not room to detail the events of the past five years as they affect the land and people of the fallen Romanoffs, but of the main currents that have determined the contemporary history of Russia a word or two might be said. Following the first flush of national excitement and enthusiasm that marked Russia's effort when war first broke out, there came a serious military debacle owing to traitorous leaders and ill-equipped forces. Always the home of over-austere officialdom and a dissatisfied proletariat, Russia passed through just such another Revolution as had deluged France towards the end of the Eighteenth Century. Chafing against irksome and unjust rule the people of Russia threw over the monarchy, served out sharp treatment to the horde of parasitic bureaucrats and attempted, after having made a humiliating peace with her enemies, to establish a democratic regime. But her newly-found leaders, those men to whom the people were really looking for wise counsels and guidance, had conceived, in their first flush of power, a fanatical dream to beat down the existing governments of the world, persuaded in their own hearts that the world was topsy-turvy, that there was something hideously inimical in society's division into classes, and that the only way to secure a kingdom of righteousness on earth was to smash and break down all but mob authority. From slaves themselves they changed to tyrants—tyrants of rage and passion, sworn to war against anything "bourgeoisie". The lower classes had suffered through the upper, they reasoned, and now the upper and even the respectable, the wide-world-over, had to be dragged down to the common level. What has followed we all know. Missionaries of this creed have penetrated to the four corners of the earth and among the more unthoughtful proletariats have succeeded in gaining a little sympathetic hearing. In the land that gave "Bolshevism" its birth, order, morality and justice are thrown aside with reckless indifference to consequences, plot and counter-plot between those having any authority are bringing their train of ruin, and from the outside Russia is being assailed by those who realise that this doctrine of levelling down spells the end of all those higher things that man has gained by the evolution of his better self—civilisation.

It is a picture worth the studying, for we, in such a quiet corner as Hongkong, are being favoured with a calm survey of one of the world's greatest trials—a trial between society's position as reached through the ages of slowly developing conceptions, against a loose and ungoverned attempt to work out an ideal of universal equality. No-one for a moment would dare to maintain that society, as at present constituted, is in accord with an ideal, but he at once becomes a danger to the whole community—a Bolshevik—who seeks in any unconstitutional way to speed up the process of change. Slow though it may sometimes seem, the wheel of progress is for ever turning, and the highest that one can hope to do is to live and think that he will afford no hindrance. Russia has tried to roll that wheel with diabolical speed, for it has turned into a juggernaut and is crushing out her very existence. There exist certain people who think that Russia would be left well alone, who style as "reactionary" those Generals whom the Allies have chosen to oppose the Bolshevik forces, but, for our own part, we fail to see how the world could stand idly by and allow these dangerous extremists to have uncontrolled action. For Russia, as a people, we have a real sympathy, but for those among her millions who are directing this destructive madness, threatening the very foundations of civilisation, there can only be ruthless opposition—ruthless—because in the course of time will prove to be the most merciful for the remaining peoples of the earth.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

SELLING A GIRL.

We have before had occasion to comment on the trafficking in human beings which goes on in this British Colony. Again we revert to the subject because of a case which came before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy last week. It was a charge against two women for attempting to defraud another woman of a sum of \$120 over the sale of a little girl. The evidence showed that the defendants went to the complainant with the girl's brother, offered the child for sale, a deed of sale being drawn up and the complainant purchasing the girl for the sum named. The brother told the complainant that the child's mother was dead, but in actual fact the mother was only ill and the brother sold his sister to pay off some gambling debts. Evidence was given by the mother, who said that if her son wanted to sell the girl to pay his debts, he had a perfect right to do it, and she was quite willing that the girl should go back to the woman who had bought her. The Magistrate discharged the defendants, on the ground that there was no evidence of intention to defraud.

SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

On the strictly legal side of the case, and on the evidence before the Court, the Magistrate may have been acting correctly in discharging the defendants, but by so doing he tacitly acquiesced in the monstrous transaction. Natural law, as well as written law, forbids the sale of human beings, yet here we have this kind of thing going on in a British Colony. A deed of sale was cold-bloodedly drawn up, and one of the reports of the case mentions the transaction being registered at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs! The mother even claimed, as we have mentioned, that the man had "a perfect right" to sell his sister. Under Chinese law, he may have had; but under British law never. Now, it is about time this kind of thing were put a stop to. It is absolutely contrary to British Common Law to permit bartering in human lives, yet it is notorious that such transactions go on here in Hongkong, and the details are openly stated in our Courts. The plea of Chinese custom cannot hold for a moment, for we can only recognise such custom when it does not conflict with humane ideas. It is a standing disgrace to the Colony that brothers should be allowed to dispose of sisters for money and the officers of the Crown remain totally indifferent to the proceeding. In such circumstances, what become of our boast that slavery does not exist under the British flag? We make bold to assert that slavery does exist in Hongkong, and what is worse, that the authorities take no notice of the fact. What is needed is that our British Common Law should be rigorously enforced and the Chinese once and for all made to understand that our Code is founded on an infinitely higher standard than that which governs the lives of the people of China.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

There is another type of individual whom we should like to see more effectively punished, and that is the man guilty of cruelty to animals. On Saturday we reported a case in which a Chinese was before the Court on such a charge, the evidence showing that a cow had had its four legs tied together, the creature being then slung across a bamboo and carried a long distance to a steamer, where it died through the sufferings to which it had been subjected. The defendant was fined \$50. Considering the immensity of the offence, the punishment was in no ways adequate. A rough glance over the Ordinance leads us to think that this was the maximum sentence. But such brutes should be sent to gaol and also be ordered a flogging without the option of a fine. If the present law does not permit of such punishment, then it ought to be revised. Only by the infliction of bodily suffering on themselves will certain classes of Chinese be made to realise that it is a grievous offence to ill-treat dumb animals.

RIVER TAXIS.

A scheme for "river taxis," to relieve the congested traffic situation here, has been put before the London City authorities. A river omnibus, capable of carrying 50 passengers and worked by two men, is one of the plans submitted for service up and down the Thames.

DAY BY DAY.

HE IS UNFIT TO RULE OTHERS
WHO CANNOT RULE HIMSELF.

A dinner dance is being held at Wiseman's Cafe on Saturday.

Saturday's health return shows one fatal case of puerperal fever, the victim being a Chinese.

The Criminal Sessions case in which Bahadar Singh is charged with murder has been adjourned until the next Sessions.

The annual general meeting of the American Red Cross takes place at the Hongkong Hotel on the 22nd instant at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Committee.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 7 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon 110 degrees Long. E., 16 degrees Lat. N., moving W. Typhoon near or over the Northern Ladrones Mariana Islands, moving N.N.W.

A Chinese was before Mr. R. E. Lindell to-day, charged with unlawful possession of 76 taels of raw opium, on the s.s. Sui Yik. Defendant said the opium belonged to a friend, who told him to keep it for him. Mr. Lindell imposed a fine of \$600, or five months' hard labour.

At the Police Court to-day, a Chinese woman was before Mr. R. E. Lindell, charged with unlawful possession of 2½ taels of opium. She said that she had brought it from Annam. Her sister-in-law had asked her to bring some as she was suffering from consumption. Mr. Lindell imposed a fine of \$250, or six months' hard labour.

Station Officer Lane, of the Hongkong Fire Brigade, has been made the recipient of a very fine silver tray, presented by the Volunteer firemen, and inscribed with their names. The gift was presented as a token of the esteem in which Mr. Lane is held by the donors and especially in recognition of the pains he has taken in training the Volunteer firemen.

In our report of the Harbour Swim we stated that the winner, J. R. Johnston, by making the time of 27 minutes, had beaten last year's "record." As all followers of the race know, last year's time was not a record, for the honour of making the record is still held by J. C. Finch whose fastest time of 22 min. 35secs. has never been seriously challenged.

On Saturday, Mr. Justice Melbourne gave judgment in the case in which J. M. P. da Silva, sued L. F. V. Ribeiro, for \$375 advanced against the purchase of 50 shares in the Hongkong Electric Company, which defendant, it is alleged, failed to deliver, and for \$29 50, half share of money due in respect to a provision business. The defendant counter-claimed for \$203.84, half share of commission said to have been received by plaintiff on sale of Kowloon Island Lot 51. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff on the claim for \$375, and intimated that he would give his reasons later.

A Chinese boy was to-day charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, with disobedience to his mistress, Mrs. Silva, who resides at Villa Cameos. Inspector Gerrard stated that the defendant, who was working with Mrs. Silva, asked her for his wages, and said he wanted to go away, and he also answered her very insolently. Mrs. Silva gave evidence that the defendant had been working with her for about six months. On Saturday he asked Mr. Silva for \$5. His wages were \$8 a month. She refused to give the \$5 to him, and he threatened to leave. Yesterday morning at 6.30 a.m. she rang the bell, and defendant did not answer. At 7.45 a.m. she again rang the bell, and received no answer. Witness went to the servant's quarters and saw defendant lying in his bed, fully dressed. She told him to get up, but he refused to do so and asked for his wages, and again said he wanted to go away. Witness then went to the telephone, and called for Inspector Gordon. Mr. Lindell fined defendant \$10, or 14 days.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCATOR."]

The Robert Dollar Company has built up a splendid business. Its local development is steadily maturing, and it is re-assuring to those who have studied its progress that a Company of the size of the Dollar Company should have made such a success of its venture in this port. When the Company first came to this Colony it was not without some misgivings, but it has been surprised at the amount of business done since the Company has been on the ground, so to speak, and nothing could induce it now to leave its interests in this part. There is a big field here in the general cargo trade that it never realised existed. The founder, Mr. Robert Dollar, is as keen as any of his sons in the further development of the Company's trade in China and the Philippines, to which field they have given particular attention. The Robert Dollar Company carries from San Francisco to the Orient twenty million feet of rough timber every year. Although the Company's timber trade is large, it is only one-third of its general business. The Company operates four boats with a total capacity of 32,550 tons deadweight: the Grace Dollar (10,500 tons), and the Melville Dollar, the Bessie Dollar and the Harold Dollar, each of 7,250 tons. One of these boats sails every three weeks.

The Company purchased recently five boats, namely, M. S. Dollar (14,000 tons dead weight), Grace Dollar (10,000 tons dead weight), Dunsyra and John Ena, and the barkentine Janel Standford. In addition to these the Company is operating a number of larger ships and ships belonging to the Shipping Board. This makes fifteen vessels on the Pacific run. The shipping business in Hongkong is showing revivifying effects, and the success of the Company in establishing a trade with this port indicates the maritime possibilities of Hongkong. The Shanghai office controls the other Oriental branches, which are at Tientsin, Hankow, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, and Singapore. Considerable mercantile business has been done with Singapore, goods being transhipped from Hongkong, but the Company proposes to extend its service to that port.

A patent has been taken out in Vladivostok for the lengthening of the electric spark up to 200 feet. Some spark that! Quite capable, I should think, of making its presence felt all over and around the world. That is what the wireless telegraph people have been in search of for a considerable time now. Another useful-looking patent recently taken out in Vladivostok concerns an irrigation pump capable of delivering 1,430 gallons of water per hour. A pump of that sort should command a large sale in many parts of the world.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when Japan depended entirely on foreign sources for her rice supplies, but since that time, Japan, in her own interests, had been able to do much to further rice cultivation in her own country. This as all very well, and to be expected of a nation that claims to be of the go-ahead order, but a fact which will interest many here is that the Japanese are making a special study of the agricultural possibilities of rice. They have found that by crossing common rice with glutinous rice a type is obtained composed of plants with all the external characters of common rice, and a second type with three-quarters of the plants resembling common rice and one-quarter similar to glutinous rice. It would be well to watch these Japanese experiments.

A FIRE.

LAD RESCUED FROM FLAMES.

No. 80, Des Voeux Road, was the scene of a fire on Friday night. A young lad living in one of the cubicles of the place tried to set fire to a rathole but the match caught the thin partition and the boy was faced with a serious situation. The fire spread rapidly, the playful fellow being enveloped in smoke. Mr. Lau Chi Hang, who has until recently been at the Hongkong Bank, came to the rescue of the boy and succeeded in extricating him from his perilous situation. In so doing Mr. Lau Chi Hang was severely burnt on the hands and head, and his trousers and coat also caught fire, but he did not

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Sir,—As a regular soldier may I implore you to cease your articles re-drawing the Civilian and Military closer together. The whole topic is, I'm sure, objectionable to the majority of soldiers, as the sociability from our point of view is to be entirely parasitic, which cannot possibly have any beneficial effect on a soldier's social status.

For goodness sake, let us alone. Surely your space and time would be more profitably occupied in welding together the various sections of the civil community so as to improve the social life of those poor devils. The only common grounds on which the Military and Civilian can meet are sport and comradeship during the war, and on these you suggest people should throw open their doors to the troops, good, bad, or indifferent, or distribute free cinema tickets among them etc. Cut it out old chap! Leave us our self-respect, no matter how people rate the uniform or the wearers.

"Usterman's" letter (characteristically orange in hue) is regrettable and I am surprised you took the trouble to point such venomous piffles. I hope, however, people don't run away with the idea that all soldiers are highly moral and mentally disordered, as, if so, they are likely to be disappointed or surprised. Appreciating your intentions, though they won't carry corn.

Yours etc.
PORCUS EX GREG
DIABOLI.
Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1919.

THE MIDDLESEX
BATTALION.COLONEL JOHN WARD'S
FAREWELL.

Most residents will remember that when the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment was stationed in Hongkong there was started a regimental magazine entitled *The Mag*—a little publication of no mean merits. On moving north to Russia, this production had of necessity to cease, but we have had handed to us the first number of a new volume which was published in Vladivostok in July of this year.

The little book is full of interest in respect of the doings of the Battalion after leaving Hongkong in August last year and how the winter was spent in mid-Siberia. When the magazine was resuscitated, the Battalion was waiting at Vladivostok for a boat home.

One of the most interesting contents of *The Mag* is Colonel Ward's farewell message to the Battalion, when he left for England. His message was—

"I have always intended that our parting should take place only when I had carried you all safely back to dear old England. Now, I leave much to my regret many of my oldest and best friends amongst the Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Battalion. This is not my wish, but, like a good soldier, I must obey orders. Though I go home, I shall not forget your many kindnesses to myself, and the care of your interests will always be my first call."

"It is my special wish that the wonderful and unique work which this Battalion has been able to perform in this world shaking epoch, should continue to be the pride of all who have been privileged to serve under its banner. Make friends with this great race with whom, for the time being, you are called to live. Share their joys and sorrows as friends and comrades, in the trouble through which they are passing, so best you can give aid to them and serve your own Country. It has been your great good fortune that you were placed where you were able, by your discipline and order, to exert an historic influence upon the surrounding anarchy. Continue this influence and all will yet be well."

"Goodbye, and by these words I shake you each by the hand."

John Ward.

lose his presence of mind. Discarding his coat and trousers, he fought the fire and by the time the Fire Brigade arrived had almost succeeded in putting it out.

Mr. Lau Chi Hang, it may be mentioned, is an intrepid gentleman, who during the Canton floods two years ago, led a relief party in very bad weather and succeeded in saving many lives.

AQUATICS.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
BRIGADE.

Much interest was centred in the third annual aquatic sports of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which took place at the V.R.C. on Saturday. Mr. E. Ralphs, Acting Commissioner of the Brigade, and the various officials concerned worked very hard and were rewarded with a magnificent success. Amongst the items were several novel events, including a life-saving competition. Great rivalry was shown throughout, especially in the Brigade Team Race, Saiyungun doing splendidly by winning from Queen's College, with the Victoria Division third. The most successful individual competitor was Ko King-fan, who obtained an aggregate of 11 points and thus won the championship gold medal presented by Mr. Ralphs. There was keen rivalry between this swimmer and D. Laing, who was second with nine points and who had the satisfaction of beating Ko King-fan in the Brigade 100 yards Championship. The results were as follows—

Gracious swimmering.—1, Leung Tit Sang; 2, D. Laing; 3, Ko King Fan.

Boat stroke (championship) 100 yds.—1, D. Laing; 2, Leung Tit Sang; 3, Ko King Fan.

Boat stroke, 50 yards.—1, S. Tse Keung; 2, Tai Tze Yiu; 3, Chan Hiu Mi.

Brigade Team Race.—1, Saiyungun Division; 2, Queen's College Division.

High Dive (championship).—1, Geo. Hall; 2, D. Laing; 3, Ko King Fan.

Any stroke 50 yds.—1, Chan Hui Mi; 2, Leung Oi Sang; 3, Leung Sui Sang.

Life Saving Competition.—1, Ko King Fan; 2, So Tse Keung; 3, Lau Tsun Hung.

Long plunge (championship).—1, W. Hall; 2, D. Laing.

Long plunge (group 2).—1, S. Tse Keung; 2, Leung Oi Sang; 3, Chan Hiu Mi.

Swimming under water.—1, Ko King Fan; 2, Leung Sui Sang; 3, Leung Tit Sang.

Bridged Championship race, 100 yds.—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko King Fan.

Diving plates.—1, Ko King Fan; 2, S. Tse Keung; 3, Leung Sui Sang.

Canoe Race.—1, Ko King Fan.

100 yds. Handicap (open to V.R.C. members).—1, Cruz; 2, D. Lyon.

The following were the officials: General Committee: Mr. E. Ralphs, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Messrs. A. Morris, B. Tanner, J. C. Finch and Kong Ki Kai.

Working Committee: Messrs. A. Morris, S. Wharton, Kong Ki Kai and W. S. For.

Judges: Messrs. Ho Kwong, J. C. Fletcher, B. Tanner, W. K. Y. and Dr. W. V. M. Koch.

Referee: Mr. E. Ralphs.

Starters: Messrs. A. T. Hamilton, J. R. Lyon, C. Mycock and J. C. Finch.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. Morris. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Ho Kwong.

In inviting Mrs. Ralphs to present the prizes, Mr. B. Tanner (Queen's College) said that lady had good deal to do and had taken a great interest in everything connected with the V.A.D. and the Brigade. As a matter of fact she had held the position of Adjutant to the V.A.D. Division of the Brigade for several years.

On behalf of the sports committee he extended sincere thanks to subscribers to the prize fund and especially to Mr. Ho Kwong for his kind help. Thanks were also due to the various officials who had helped to make the event so successful. He desired to express heartfelt thanks to the Committee of the V.R.C. for the loan of the premises.

Mrs. Ralphs then presented the prizes and was presented with a bouquet of flowers.

Three cheers and a "tiger" for Mrs. Ralphs concluded the proceedings.

The Clío, sloop, Com. V. S. Rashleigh, C.B.E., which has been employed continuously abroad since she left Sheerness in January, 1904, for service on the China Station, is ordered to be paid off at Gibraltar for refit, preparatory to being recommissioned for service in the Persian Gulf. The present crew of the Clío, with the exception of a small core and maintenance party, will return to England. The Clío was serving on the China Station at the outbreak of war, and was last recommissioned on Mar. 5 last. Com. Rashleigh has been appointed to the sloop Cornflower on the paying off of the Clío.

NOTICE.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
SMART SHAPESin
Gentlemen's
FELT HATSFine Quality, Assorted Colours
Prices \$3.25 to \$12.00 each.A large assortment of Fancy
BABY BLANKETSSoft as Rabbit Skin
Price \$1.75 to \$9.00 each.YEE SANG FAT CO.,
Queen's Road, & D'Aguilar Street.
TELEPHONE 1355.

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON
& CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., was held at noon to-day at the Hongkong Hotel for the purpose of considering the new Articles. Mr. H. Humphreys was in the chair and there were present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harston (Directors), Messrs. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary), W. Morley, W. Muskett, J. M. Wong, G. Rapp, J. D. Humphreys, C. W. Burgess, F. Maitland and E. J. Chapman.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—This meeting has been convened for the purpose of adopting the new Articles of Association, which have been advertised for the past ten days as open to your inspection. All new clauses, and such portions of old clauses as have been amended, are unlined in black ink. I propose to refrain from making any detailed reference to such changes as have been made with a view to bringing the Articles up to date, as no reasonable shareholder can take exception thereto; and to confine my remarks to such changes as affect the Management or the Accounts of the Company. I will deal with these latter matters.—It is proposed to convert the Advisory Board or Consulting Committee into a Directorate with amplified powers. The fees to be paid to such Directorate will be \$1,000 more per annum than those for some time past paid to the Consulting Committee. It is also proposed to increase the Commission of the London Agency of the Company from 2½% to 3¼%. The London Agents have repeatedly asked the General Managers to take steps to ameliorate their position, which, during the past three years has been an exceedingly unhappy one as they have found that, owing to the closing down of several of the Company's Branches, the indents are fewer, and their expenses in the way of rent, taxes and wages much higher. In view of the fact that the Company's Agents in America and Australia charge a higher commission than the contemplated increase above referred to, viz. 5 per cent. for their services, I do not think it can reasonably be contended that the increase sought to be made is excessive. In addition, it is proposed to increase salary of the General Managers by \$400 a month, and also to increase their Commission on net profits in excess of \$100,000, that is to say the last mentioned increase will only take effect if the net profits exceed that figure. The average net profits for the past ten years have been under \$80,000, so that, in fixing upon the figure \$100,000 as the starting point for any increased commission, a somewhat high standard has been set up. With regard to the increase of \$400 per month in the General Managers' salary, it must be borne in mind that the General Managers have never received any addition to their remuneration, although during the past twenty years the cost of living has doubled and the salaries of the Company's staff are

DAY BY DAY.

The Chinese are to-day celebrating the Birthday of Confucius. This fact accounts for the profuse display of flags in the streets of the city.

The Hing Wah Paste Manufacturing Co., Ltd., is opening its new factory, opposite to Bay View Police Station, on Saturday next at 3 p.m.

A record house assembled at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday night when the third million dollar Charlie Chaplin picture "Sunny-side" was screened for the first time in Hongkong. Over three hundred persons failed to secure accommodation, proving that Charlie Chaplin is a great draw in the Colony. The programme was particularly attractive, being leavened with a series of up-to-date news budgets and another fine comedy entitled "Spring Fever." On Sunday there was another crowded house, and there is every likelihood that similar business will be done during the next few days of the screening of this picture.

The Singapore Free Press recently devoted a column to comment on Hongkong's address of welcome to the new Governor. After enumerating the various points, and styling the address as "cold blooded," it says:—"It is quite useful to set up a high standard of wants for a new governor, but His Excellency did not permit his sense of humour to appear in so dignified a ceremony. We have no doubt the Officer lately administering the Government of Hongkong would have been equal to the occasion and have replied in the words of the new cook who had listened to her mistress's half hour iteration of all the things that would be required of her and remarked—being a well educated lady, 'What you want, Mam, isn't a cook, but a cohort of archangels.'"

twice what they were twenty years ago. I may add, by way of contrast, that the auditors' remuneration has been increased three times during the period in question. I would further remark that there are nearly always two members of the General Managers' firm working for you, and that their joint remuneration on its present basis barely exceeds that of some of the Heads of the Company's various Departments, which is surely an unenviable position for the executive heads of any Company controlling a large staff. The business of the Company is one that requires a considerable knowledge of four different trades; it is one which requires many years' training before a man can become a competent General Manager; and it is also one involving considerable hard work, thought, worry and at times anxiety. The General Managers do not however come before the shareholders as miserables. They claim that, by their personal acts in the past, they have saved the situation financially on more than one occasion; that they have

NEW SOLICITOR.

MR. DENNIS HENRY BLAKE
ENROLLED.

Prior to the opening of the Criminal Sessions, this morning, application was made on behalf of Mr. Dennis Henry Blake for admission as a solicitor to practice in Hongkong.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., in making the application, said he begged leave to move that Mr. Dennis Henry Blake be approved, admitted and enrolled as a solicitor to practice in this Honourable Court. His Lordship would see from the documents before him that Mr. Blake was articled to Mr. W. E. Stephens, who was also Town Clerk of Great Yarmouth. The applicant was admitted as a solicitor in London, in 1912, and he also, it was understood, had acted for some time as assistant Town Clerk of Great Yarmouth. On the outbreak of war, in August, 1914, Mr. Blake enlisted in the Army in the Bedfordshire Regiment and was given a temporary commission as Lieutenant and was subsequently promoted to the rank of temporary Captain, in April 1915. He served in France for nearly two years. In the course of his service Mr. Blake was wounded and was then sent for duty with the British-Canadian Recruiting Commission in the United States of America, where he remained until December, 1918. The Attorney General said he understood that in the course of his duty in America the applicant made a great number of speeches and on one occasion he made as many as eight speeches in one day. The Attorney General then proceeded to refer to certain technical formalities which had yet to be completed but he was sure His Lordship would find that when the papers were completed they would be in order.

His Lordship, addressing the applicant, said he had had an opportunity of perusing the papers in regard to the application and had much pleasure in admitting him to practice in the Courts of Hongkong, subject to the provision of further documents. His Lordship observed that Mr. Blake had done good military service during the war and was sure his work in the Courts of Hongkong would be equally successful. The Attorney General had said that Mr. Blake had made as many as eight speeches on one day. He trusted that when he (Mr. Blake) practiced in the Hongkong Courts he would not subject them to so great a number as eight speeches in a day. Subject to that condition, His Lordship had great pleasure in admitting applicant to practice in the Hongkong Courts.

Mr. Blake—I thank your Lordship very much.

made substantial profits for the Company, by placing on the market new and well paying proprietary medicines and mineral waters of their own inception and by the negotiation of leases, the increased profit on which alone, will more than pay for the remuneration and commission of the General Managers for the next thirteen years. Apart from the foregoing lease profits (which as stated will be recurrent for many years to come) and trading profits (which it is hoped will increase as time goes on) the General Managers, have during the past twenty years made for the Company \$101,508 on sales of properties bought by them; they have with two exceptions purchased or built all the properties occupied by the Company in Hongkong and Canton, and these properties are to-day worth very much more than the figure they stand at in the Company's books. It is only necessary, in my opinion, to refer to one more subject, viz. the contemplated alteration of the end of the financial year from December 31st to October 31st. This change is desirable for the purpose of facilitating and expediting stock taking and auditing, and should enable us to hold our annual meetings in February instead of in May. I have no further remarks to make and therefore propose—

That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

Mr. F. Maitland seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
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DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15

p.m. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

M. C. L.

BAZAAR RESULT.

The total receipts of the M.C.L. bazaar, held on Saturday, were \$10,490.05.

Mrs. Gurner requests that any outstanding accounts may be sent to her, addressed to H.M.S. Tamar, as early as possible, so that the bazaar accounts may be closed and the details published.

THE CORONET.

The management of the Coronet Theatre is again catering well to the tastes of its patrons, for the programme now showing features another fine Metro production, "The Wager," in which the principal role is played by Emily Stevens. The play concerns a wager between two jewellers that neither of them can be robbed, and it shows how their boast was made of no effect, through the medium of a couple of crooks who had resolved to "go straight." It is a very strong play, with plenty of dramatic incidents in it, and is acted in a superb manner. The setting, too, is very fine. No one should miss seeing this powerful Metro film. Other attractive features go to make up a really splendid programme.

RIVER OF FLAME.

Perth.—This city was laid with flame when 200,000 gallons of spirits, mostly whisky were burned. Liquor ran down the streets spreading the fire and could be stopped only by damming the flow with sand.

WHAT WILL MAKE ME EAT?

Loss of appetite is nature's first warning that something in the complicated machinery of the system has gone wrong. And that something is invariably the blood. Good blood helps the digestive organs in their work by supplying them with the strength they constantly need. If the blood is impoverished and weak these organs fail to receive this assistance and the first complaint they make is to cease to call for food. Poor appetite never comes alone. It is generally accompanied by indigestion, headaches, bad taste in the mouth on rising from bed, coated tongue, lassitude and lack of "tone" throughout the day.

What you require to put matters right is a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The good, new, strengthening blood which these pills create finds its way at once to the debilitated and exhausted digestive organs, and the benefit they receive from it is soon noticed in the natural and permanent return of the strayed appetite. Then the digestion becomes normal, headaches are absent, you rise in the morning bright and well, and retire at night to sound refreshing sleep.

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BRIDE OF 80.

At a marriage at a Lichfield registry office the bride was a widow of 80 and the bridegroom a blind pedlar aged 50. Both parties were assisted up the steps of the registry office, the bridegroom apologising for the bride's infirmity, remarking, "she was not so nimble as she used to be."

NOTICES.

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"CELEBES MARU" ... Saturday, 8th Nov.
"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

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"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Nov.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

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"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 17th Oct.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 13th Nov.

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"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 26th Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

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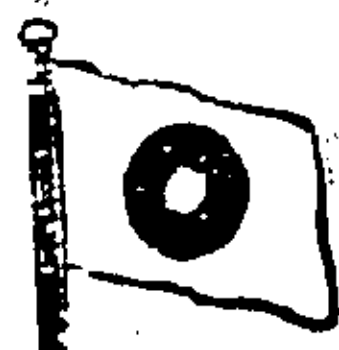
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Tel. No. 149 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



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"GRACE DOLLAR" ...	1st half Dec.
"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ...	28th November.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ...	10th December.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S. B.B.

"WEST HARTS" ...	25th October.
"STANLEY DOLLAR" ...	25th October.
"WEST HEPBURN" ...	15th November.
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Sailings from Hongkong:

"Eurydamon" ...	via Panama	30th Oct.
"Eurylochos" ...	via Panama	20th Nov.
"City of Newcastle" ...	via Suez	30th Nov.
"Knight Templar" ...	via Panama	22nd Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Will be despatched for New York via Suez Canal on or about 1st December.

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"WEST INSIP" ... About October 27th.

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Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all points in U. S. and Canada.

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CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

From NEW YORK.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

The Steamship

"CITY OF FLORENCE."

"MINERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd October will be subject to rent.

All claims against steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th October, 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 21st October, at 9 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1919.

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-siged on or before the 24th Oct., 1919, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined 16th October, at 9 a.m.

No Fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. ober 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS & DIXON (IN

FROM SEATTLE ETC.

THE American Steamship

"STANLEY"

having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all the cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and goods not cleared by the 25th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 24th inst., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after the arrival of the steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American & Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF NEWCASTLE is due to arrive here about 10th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOSAN M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 29th Sept., and is expected here on the 20th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAWACHI MARU (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via the Suez Canal on the 17th Sept., and is expected here on the 30th October.

The C.M. s.s. NANKING sailed from San Francisco on October 3rd, and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Oct. 31st.

The N.Y.K. s.s. SADO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 4th Oct., and is expected here on the 12th Nov.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMA M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 8th Oct., and is expected here on the 29th Oct.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Yokohama 11th Oct. at noon, and is due at Vancouver on 20th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. GREGORY APCAR left Singapore for this Port on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 20th instant.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Moji on 17th October, leaves there 18th Oct., and was due at Kobe on 19th Oct.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KOSOKU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 17th Oct., and is expected here on the 7th November.

The Admiral L. s.s. ICONIUM is due to arrive at Hongkong on November 1st, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

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DOCK NO. 1	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 2	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 3	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 4	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 5	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 6	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 7	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 8	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 9	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'
DOCK NO. 10	100'	20'	10'	15'	15'

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Telephone No. K. 55.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

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R

FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S GAMES.

Large crowds at the Valley on Saturday saw three very lively games, the Navy, R. G. A., Hongkong Club, South China, St. Joseph's and Kowloon all being on view.

The Club game with St. Joseph's was a very tight one, and again St. Joseph's showed well in every department. It was left to the ubiquitous Stewart to open the scoring for the Club this year with a fast low effort, and the failure of the other players to get goals was a great tribute to St. Joseph's defence, which was of a high order. St. Joseph's were well balanced throughout, and played with more combination than the Club who relied too much on individual dashes, but the form shown by McTavish, Reichelmann, Roger, Railton and Stewart augurs well for the Club's chances when the team is completed for league fixtures. Several new men were tried and Brogdon and his partner on the right wing gave distinct promise.

The Club are playing the Hongkong Police on Saturday next, and efforts are being made by the Committee to induce some of the older members of the Club to assist the side, including McCubbin, Chassells and Stalker. With the players assisting in the coming season, the Club should provide good class football for their supporters.

The R. G. A. display against South China Reserves was promising, but many familiar faces were missed on the Military side, and the Regimental team also being engaged in a cricket match kept several players who will represent the side away. The R.A. started with 8 men only but others came on and goals came at regular intervals and the team should settle down to a capable side.

Kowloon gave their usual spirited display against a strong Navy side and Wheeler strengthened the Kowloon defence. Navy played very convincingly throughout and will develop into a strong side. Handford, Neale and Graydon are quite up to last year's standard of forwards, and although the defence did not appear to be as good, they brought off some fine work at times. Tatum was missed forward for Kowloon but the line gave a bright display, and the halves worked very hard, but crowded one another on occasions very badly in their eagerness to be of service. The Kowloon side will however win many matches this year. The Navy scored early in the first half and Kowloon responded in the second half. Navy however were always a bit in hand and scored twice again through Neale and Graydon.

QUIZ.

LAWN BOWLS.

TAKOO'S TRIUMPH.

At Takoo on Saturday, Civil Service were badly beaten in the Lawn Bowls League, the home side being well due the home and winning by 89 to 43. This was a fine result for Takoo's season, with the fine record of 2 wins in each of the eight contests played. The winners are thus again League champions. Scores—

TAKOO.	CIVIL SERVICE.
Eldridge	Hudson
Grimshaw	Fincher
Wallace	Hill
Wotherspoon (s) 27	Blake (s) 10
Russell	Allan
Grott	Secombe
Morrison	Lamble
Hamilton (s) 25	Stanley (s) 16
Muirhead	Roylance
Sloan	Hunter
MacLachlan	Mace
Ferguson (s) 27	Duncan (s) 17
89	43

GOLF.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Golf Championship was taken a stage further at Fanling yesterday, the result of the ties being—

A. B. Stewart beat Dr. Lindsay Woods, 2 and 1.
Major Leslie Smith beat G. Davidson, 7 and 6.
Lieut.-Col. Coles beat G. S. Archbutt, 4 and 2.

S. H. Dodwell beat N. L. Smith, at the 19th hole.
The match between Stewart and Dr. Lindsay Woods was a ding-dong struggle, both men playing very consistently. They were all square at the 16th, when Mr. Lindsay Woods topped a tee shot. Stewart kept the advantage and won after a very stiff game. Major Leslie Smith had a comfortable win over Davidson, playing very consistently throughout. The match between Lieut. Col. Coles and Archbutt was marked by ups and downs. The latter started well and was four up, but he fell badly to pieces later, whilst his opponent played a very safe, steady game and eventually won. Dodwell and Smith had a hard tussle, the former winning at the last hole. At the 10th hole, Dodwell was four down, but he later recovered, whilst Smith missed a fine opportunity to halve at the 19th.

The draw for the semi-final is—
A. B. Stewart v. Major Leslie Smith.
Lieut.-Col. Coles v. S. H. Dodwell.

Stewart is generally regarded as the favourite.

H.M.S. KENT.

HER FAULKLANDS FIGHT RECALLED.

Admiral A. P. Stoddart, who was second in command of the British Squadron which settled the hash of Admiral Count von Spee's Squadron at the Battle of the Falkland Islands, told a few hitherto unpublished facts at a recent Navy League meeting in Bristol. Speaking about the cruiser Kent—now in Hongkong Harbour and of which squadron she was a ship when the war began five years ago—he said that in her engagement with the German cruisers she received a shell through one of her casemates, and the "flash" of the shell went down towards the magazine passage. Had the "flash" fired a charge the cruiser would have been blown up. In referring to the Kent's fight with the Nurnberg, the Admiral said "the Kent got within range and soon finished her."

Admiral Stoddart expressed the opinion that the ill-fated Good Hope was sunk by a "flash" reaching her magazine during the Battle of Coronel. The Admiral told a horrible story which went the rounds concerning the German cruiser Gneisenau. The commander went about with a revolver urging the crew to their work, and he shot down a couple who did not please him. The chief engineer did the same in the stokehold, and just before the vessel turned turtle the stokers caught him and pushed him into the furnace.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Passengers departed from Hongkong per s.s. Aki Maru—Mr. S. J. Sinclair, Mr. M. Hellstrand, Mr. F. W. Pitt, Miss E. Mason, Miss Davies, Mrs. E. J. Thomas, Dr. L. Van Dellen, Miss Thomas, Mr. C. W. W. Walshe, Mr. F. W. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Moss, Mr. H. Mitchell, Mr. T. A. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. C. Balfour, Mr. H. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. Salamina, Mrs. W. A. Crosby, Mrs. W. A. Cooks, Master Cooks, Mr. T. Crosby, Mr. A. W. Cooks, Mr. H. Page, Mr. Souza, Mrs. C. Cramer, Miss C. Atkinson.

Passengers per s.s. Chenan—Mr. Prahl, Mr. H. W. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. F. Reichmann and child, Mr. D. O. Watling, Mr. R. B. Smith, Mrs. Leigh and two infants, Miss Murdoch, Mrs. N. L. Smith, Mr. J. K. Wu.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	4/4 1/16
30 d/s	4/4 13/16
60 d/s	4/4 15/16
4 m/s	4/5 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	185
T/T Japan	182
T/T India	216
Demand, India	216
T/T San Francisco	911 1/4
T/T Java	234
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	7.90
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	4/6
4 m/s D/P	4/6 1/4
6 m/s L/C	4/6 3/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	4/6 1/4
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York	92 3/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	8.14
6 m/s France	8.22
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	91 3/4
T/T Bombay	216
Demand, Bombay	—
T/T Calcutta	216
Demand, Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	190
Demand, Singapore	185
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	Nom.
So. reign	4.50 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	32.80
Bar Silver, per oz	63 3/4
forward	62 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 30 cts sub.	p.m.
" 10 "	\$0.50% p.m.
" 5 "	\$20% p.m.
C. coins	12 1/4% p.m.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on October 1, 1919.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919.	1918.
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919.	1918.
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00
Tyran	470.00	470.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in 1919 and 1918. The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

	1919.	1918.
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1919.	1918.
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00
Kowloon	470.00	470.00

Consumption of water in Kowloon in million and decimals of gallons during the month of September.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority Public Works Department.

TIDE TABLE.

20th to 26th October, 1919.

	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10.15	4.15
Tue.	10.25	4.25
Wed.	10.35	4.35
Thu.	10.45	4.45
Fri.	10.55	4.55
Sat.	11.05	4.65
Sun.	11.15	4.75

in morning a afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TO-NIGHT



In it he will teach the whole world to

- be happy though hired.
- lay fresh fried hen fruit.
- let no grass grow under the feet.
- chauffeur the cows.
- catch wild oats.
- beat the alarm clock.
- win a maiden's love.
- meet real fairies.

Farm life as it should be!

Produced by the world-famous comedian to lure our soldier boys back to the land.

Prices \$1.50 \$1.00 & 70 Cents.

Booking ANDERSON'S.

WISEMAN, LTD.

DINNER DANCE

ON

Saturday, 25th October 1919.

DINNER \$1.00 DANCE \$1.00

Anyone entering the Dancing Room whether they wish to dance or not, MUST purchase a dance ticket.

Table for DINNER may be booked. Our dancing room may be hired for private Dances, Masonic Banquets, Evening parties or any other Social Function. Apply to the Manager for terms.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. Notice is hereby given that the Branch Office of the Liverpool and London & Globe Insurance Company Limited will on and after the 27th instant be transferred to St. George's Buildings (Second floor) Chater Road Hongkong.

Telephone No. 200—P. O. Box 451. RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY, Acting Local Manager. Hongkong 21st October, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB. Member are reminded of the Half Yearly Meeting called for on Saturday the 1st November at 12.30 p.m. at the Offices of the Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order, G. W. GEGG, Acting Clerk of the Course. Hongkong 17th October, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optical Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 27th October, 1919, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 20th October, 1919.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished house with garden good locality Kowloon. Apply Box 267 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS PUBLIC AUCTION THE VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE Situate at

KOWLOON POINT TSIMTSATSUI WITH LARGE FRONTAGE ON KIMBERLEY ROAD KOWLOON

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THURSDAY

The 30th day of October, 1919 at 12 o'clock Noon by

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 1154.

The Property is situate in a very desirable position ready for immediate building purposes.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from,

MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

The Vendors' Solicitors Or From Mr. Geo. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

G. R.

NOTICE.

All persons with the exception of persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. C. WOLFE,

C. S. P.

Hongkong, 5th September 1919.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

Applications are invited for the post of Demonstrator (Chinese) in Physics and Chemistry in the above University.

Knowledge of English essential. Particulars can be obtained from the Dean of the Engineering Faculty.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH Registrar.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 21st, October 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

5 Dozen Scarves - Assorted colours
20 Dozen Woollen Socks - black - plain
20 Dozen Black Silk Socks - plain
10 Dozen Brown Silk Socks - plain
20 Dozen Atkinsons Eau de Cologne - 4 oz.
20 Dozen Atkinsons Eau de Cologne Soap in 1/4 doz. boxes
20 Travelling Bags

Also

A Selection of Cashmere and Tweed Suit Lengths
180 yards of Superior Flanne Shirts

(suitable for Shirts, Blouses and Pyjamas)

N.B.—The above goods are of a Superior Grade and will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

On view from Monday the 20th inst.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch: Paoan Building.

FOR THE YEAR TO COME. Prudence is important in all things. This applies to your own finances. The best way of providing for the future, freely, is by

OPENING A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH US. \$1 to start, SYSTEMATICALLY it will grow to THOUSANDS.

Big

The elder brother of the WESTCLOX family who ALARM the world.

Ben

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER v. H.K.C.C.

To the surprise of every one, the Craigengower Club secured a victory over the Hongkong Cricket Club in their friendly match on Saturday. The Club confident of their superiority, closed their innings on the fall of the seventh wicket at 161 runs. Craigengower, who went in after, played steady cricket and but for Omar who compiled 46 not out, the prospects of a victory were practically nil. The game resulted in the win for Craigengower, who passed Hongkong's total with eight wickets down. Scores—

HONGKONG C.C.				
E. W. Day, c Jex, b W. H. Mitchell	45			
E. J. R. Mitchell, b W. H. Mitchell	34			
C. Blaker, b W. H. Mitchell	8			
P. de Paravicini, c Sousa, b Abbas	19			
R. A. Brand, c Omar, b W. H. Mitchell	1			
J. D. Humphreys, not out	20			
A. Burnie, c Thompson, b Omar	21			
P. Jacks, run out	5			
Extras	5			

Total (for 7 wks. declared) 161
H. E. Hollands, A. K. Mackenzie and F. Sutton did not bat.

Bowling				
O. M. R. W.				
Omar	11	1	31	1
Abbas	19	0	72	1
W. H. Mitchell	14	1	48	4

CRAIGENGOWER				
R. C. W. Mitchell, c and b Day	13			
D. M. Goodall, c and b Burnie	22			
F. G. Thompson, c Day, b Paravicini	7			
B. W. Braddbury, b Burnie	16			
R. Bass, c Paravicini, b Humphreys	4			
M. H. Abbas, b Humphreys	5			
C. Kennedy, b Brand	10			
U. Omar, not out	45			
A. Sousa, l.b.w., b Paravicini	13			
A. Goldenberg, not out	11			
S. Jex, did not bat	0			
Extras	13			

Total (for 8 wks.)				
Bowling	O. M. R. W.			
Day	14	3	44	1
Paravicini	8	1	45	2
Burnie	6	3	9	2
Humphreys	5	0	29	2
Brand	5	0	20	1

CIVIL SERVICE V. R.G.A.
The R.G.A. were in fine fettle in their match against the Civil Servants, and won in good style by six wickets. A. E. Wood and C. Q. M. S. Talfourd were acquisitions for their respective sides. Capt. Davies for the R.G.A. took 4 wickets for one run, whilst Wood scored 54 not out of his side's total of 72. Bryson and Edmunds gave a good exhibition of their bowling abilities, and the match was an interesting one to watch. Scores—

CIVIL SERVICE				
A. E. Wood, not out	54			
H. E. Strange, C. Talfourd, b Bryson	1			
Dr. Smalley, c Talfourd, b Bryson	3			
G. Piercy, b Bryson	0			
H. Edmunds, l.b.w., b Olliver	0			
F. J. Ling, b Bryson	1			
F. Thurstield, b Bryson	4			
R. Taylor, b Davies	4			
E. Fincher, b Davies	0			
G. Haskett, b Davies	0			
S. E. Alderman, b Davies	0			
Extras	5			

Total				
Bowling	O. M. R. W.			
Bryson	11	4	22	5
Olliver	9	0	44	1
Davies	12	0	1	4

R. G. A.
Capt. Olliver, b Ling 17
C. Q. M. S. Talfourd, c Thurstield, b Edmunds 47

Cpl. Green, l.b.w., b Piercy	4
Sergt. Athorne, c and b Edmunds	1
Gnr. Parkins, b Edmunds	8
Capt. Davies, l.b.w., b Edmunds	4
Gnr. Middleton, b Piercy	0
Gnr. Smith, c Taylor, b Edmunds	12
Lieut. Bryson, b Ling	0
Master-Gnr. May, run out	2
R. Bowerman, not out	8
Extras	7

Total				
Bowling	O. M. R. W.			
Ling	7	2	14	4
Taylor	2	0	15	0
Piercy	2	0	34	2
Edmunds	10	2	35	5
Wood	2	0	18	0
Strange	3	1	6	0

ROYAL NAVY V. R. E. AND INDIAN ARMY.
Going on the wicket first against Royal Navy in their match at Happy Valley on Saturday, the R. E. and Indian Army declared at 169 with eight wickets down. Major Greenaway, 78 not out, being the top notcher. The Navy replied with 129 for six wickets. Rev. Hastings being not out with 59 runs. Scores—

R. E. AND INDIAN ARMY				
Captain Gray, b Pile	14			
Major Greenaway, not out	78			
Major Edwards, c Crocker, b Pile	21			
Captain Murray, c Elliott, b Robinson	23			
Lieut. Colonel Taylor, b Hastings	7			
C. S. M. Heath, b Hastings	0			
Lieutenant Carey, b Hake	1			
Lieutenant McConnell, run out	4			
Q. M. S. White, b Hake	0			
Corporal Jeall, not out	9			
Extras	9			

Total (for 8 wks. dec.)				
Bowling	O. M. R. W.			
Hastings	13	4	28	2
Pile	9	3	37	2
Kennett	6	3	38	1
Robinson	6	3	39	1
Hake	7	3	30	2

ROYAL NAVY				
Paymtr. Lt. Commr. Holborn	14			
b Edwards	14			
Mr. Kennet, b White	3			
Paymtr. Lieut. Robinson, c Greenaway, b Edwards	25			
Rev. Hastings, not out	59			
Private Elliott, l.b.w., b Jeall	1			
S.B.S. Crocker, b Edwards	1			
Lt. Hake, c Taylor, b Murray	19			
Mr. Pile, not out	3			
Signalman Stock	1			
A. B. Andrews	1			
Surgeon Lieut. Pridham	1			
Extras	4			

Total (for 6 wks.)				
Bowling	O. M. R. W.			
Edwards	13	0	51	3
White	6	0	30	1
Jeall	4	0	18	1
Gray	4	0	11	0
Murray	2	0	8	1
Greenaway	2	0	11	0

KOWLOON V. INDIANS.
This was a walk-over for the Kowloon Club, the Indians' play being lifeless. Claxton for Kowloon passed the century mark, his 107 not out being the result of consistent hard hitting. For the I.R.C., Ismail's 14 was the best. Kowloon declared at 216 for five wickets, winning comfortably by 415 runs.

C.R.C. V. STAFF AND DEPTS.
The Staff and Departments were well represented by Major Bowen and Lt. Col. Coles who helped materially to secure the win in their match against the C.R.C. on the Causeway Bay ground on Saturday. Lt. Col. Coles piled 48 and Major Bowen 42, while for the C.R.C. Ng Sze Kwong secured 56 runs and G. Lee 57. The Military declared 182 runs for 9 wickets and the C.R.C. put in 138 runs for 7 wickets. The match was drawn.

THE TANKS.

STORY OF WAR OFFICE OPPOSITION.

Amazing revelations of the opposition of the War Office to the tanks at the time of their inception are told by Sir Albert Stern, one of the originators of the war invention. In his disclosures, which are published in the *Strand Magazine*, Sir Albert describes the gradual perfecting of the tanks until their first entry into action in September, 1916. They were a huge success, so much so that Sir Douglas Haig congratulated Sir Albert Stern and Col. Swinton in the following words—

"We have had the greatest victory since the battle of the Marne. We have taken more prisoners and more territory, with comparatively few casualties. This is due to the tanks. Wherever the tanks advanced we took our objectives, and where they did not advance we failed to take our objectives. Sir Douglas then appointed Col. Swinton head of the Tank Corps, and Sir Albert Stern head of the Construction of Tanks. Sir Douglas added: "Go back and make as many tanks as you can." The result was that Sir Albert was ordered to build 1,000 tanks.

ORDER CANCELLED.
It was at this point that the Army Council stepped in. They issued an official instruction cancelling the order. Sir Albert states that he immediately went to see Mr. Lloyd George, who told him he had heard nothing of the instruction. "Mr. Lloyd George asked me to tell Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, what I had told him. This I did. The order for the production of 1,000 tanks was reinstated next day."

In May, 1917, Sir Douglas Haig asked for a special department to look after tanks. It was appointed, but, to Sir Albert's surprise, the three military members, who a month before had never even seen a tank, laid down all rulings as to design and production!

POLITELY DISMISSED.
Sir Albert asked for 4,000 tanks for 1918, but the War Office stuck at 1,350, and, according to Mr. Churchill, accused Sir Albert of "lumbering them up with useless tanks at the front, and wasting millions of public money."

Sir Arthur Duckham also informed Sir Albert on Oct. 15 that three generals had asked for his removal, and the next day he was politely dismissed by Mr. Churchill from the headship of the Mechanical Warfare Supply Department, and advised to go and study the developments of tanks in France and America.

Admiral Sir A. O. H. W. Moore was then appointed in his place, and says Sir Albert "up to the date of his appointment Admiral Moore had never even seen a Tank!"

Not until Lord Milner took the matter in hand, with Sir Henry Wilson as Chief of the Imperial General Staff and General Harington as Deputy-Chief, did the Tanks really come into their own. On Oct. 29 he accepted the position of Commissioner for Mechanical Warfare (Overseas and Allies), but warned Mr. Churchill that the progress of the design and output of the Tanks would surely suffer.

WHAT HAIG SAID.
"I said that we had fought our hardest to prevent inexperienced officers from ruining the one development in which we had outstripped the Germans." The following extract from Sir Douglas Haig's last dispatch, on December 21, 1918 shows clearly what might have been the effect on the war if the War Office blindness had

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

METALS FROM F. M. S.

The total exports of the principal metals from the Federated Malay States in 1918 were as follows: Gold, 18,509 ounces (1917, 18,154 ounces); wolfram, 710 tons (1917, 340 tons); tin and tin ore, 37,370 tons (1917, 39,633 tons). The estimated value of the tin in Singapore for 1918 was \$457,018,657, compared with \$41,250,504 in 1917.

JAPANESE BANK'S LAMENT.
The last report of the Yokohama Specie Bank states that since the Armistice, Japanese, "trade with such newly cultivated fields as India, the South Seas, South Africa, and South America" has decreased very considerably, and that, unless steps are taken to improve the quality of goods and sales methods, exports from Japan cannot be maintained. This is an old complaint against Japanese manufacturers and merchants of which Japanese official reports have complained more than once.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.
With the development of electrical industry in China, the import trade of electrical machinery and accessories is showing a remarkable increase with the progress of years. In view of such steady growth of the business, it may be safe to expect its future to be more and more prosperous. At present various power houses, owing to the difficulty of purchasing electrical machinery abroad, are unable to cope with the growing demand for the electric current, and are reluctantly refusing to accept new applications.

GOING HOME. GERMAN PRISONERS REJOICE.

Following upon the decision of the Supreme Council immediate orders have been issued for the repatriation of German prisoners held by Great Britain in France. The first batch of 1,000 were to have left France for Germany recently that being the largest daily number for which the German authorities have made reception arrangements. The British authorities are in a position to dispatch 3,000 a day at once from France and to increase this number to 6,000 a day if the German authorities provide the necessary trains.

The repatriation of the men from Great Britain depends upon the sea transport, which under the Treaty the Germans must provide. They will be sent home as soon as the German authorities send the necessary shipping. There was intense joy in the Germans' prisoners' camp at Oswestry when the decision of the Supreme Council became known. Men rushed to each other and embraced, wrung each other's hands, and slapped one another on the back. German officers eagerly discussed the news with camp officers, and appeared to be well informed on the latest phases of the negotiations. Concerts were held in honour of the occasion and extraordinary scenes of rejoicing were witnessed. Some of the men have been interned at Oswestry for three years.

not been overruled by men of longer and saner vision. Since the opening of our offensive on August 8, Tanks have been employed in every battle and the importance of the part played by them in breaking the resistance of the German infantry can scarcely be exaggerated.

NO TANKS BEING BUILT.
The statement published in several newspapers that tanks were still being built by the Northern Eastern Railway Company for the Government is officially denied.

LADIES' BOOTS

THE BOOT of the season that is smart and wears long.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 1967-8.

Branch at Yaumati.



COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SINGAPORE AS WORLD'S RUBBER CENTRE.

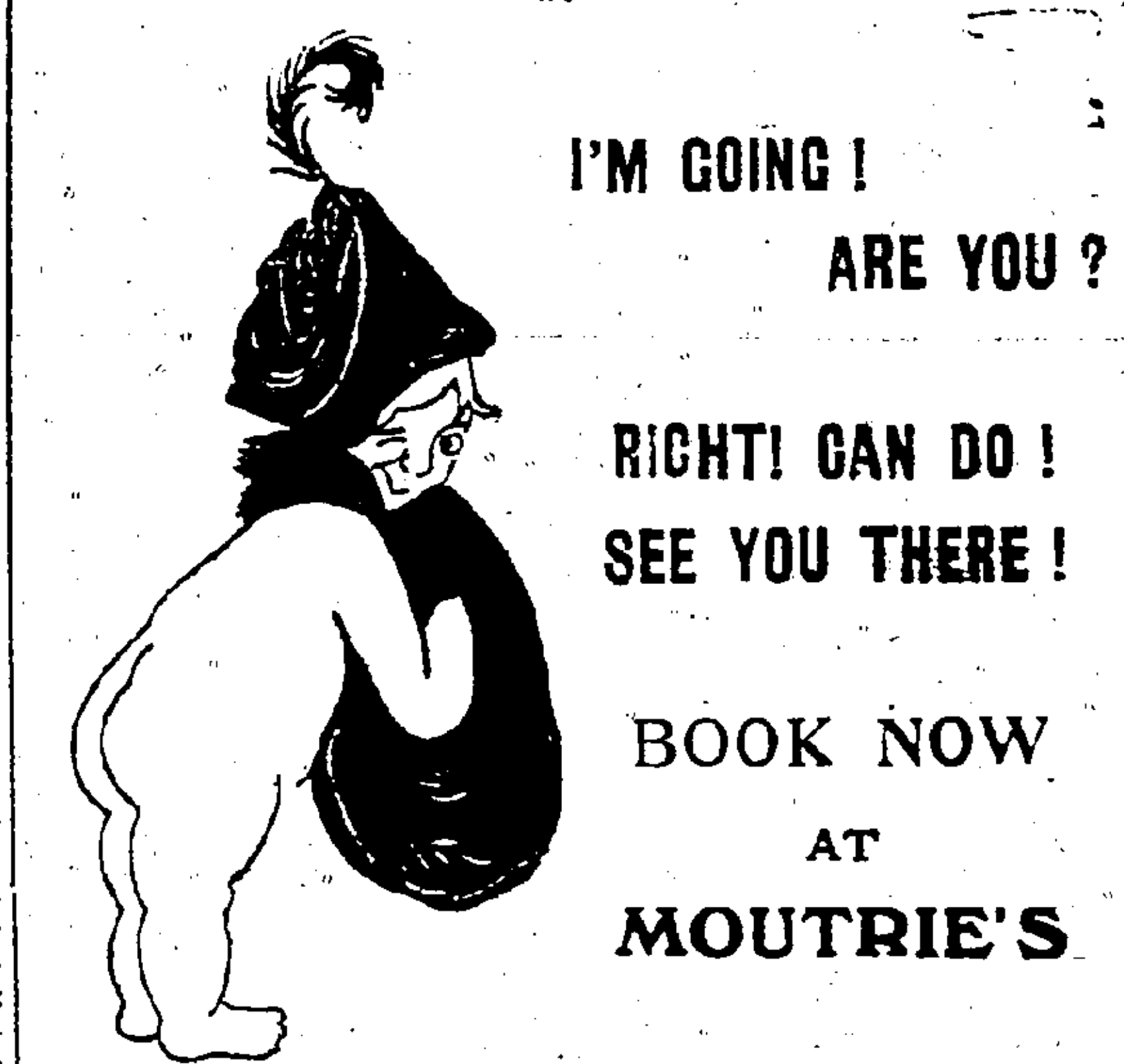
Before the war plantation rubber was shipped direct from Singapore, Colombo, and other ports in the Far East to London, where it was sold at auction. London had always been the world's greatest rubber market. But the submarine menace, together with high ocean freight and war-risk rates and lack of tonnage, placed London at a disadvantage, so that the Singapore market and the Far East has become, temporarily at least, the world's rubber market. The Singapore rubber auctions are growing more and more important and buying of crude rubber is largely centred there. In addition to representatives of all large American manufacturers, all large American and London dealers now have buyers at Singapore. Sales in the Singapore auctions have grown from 552 tons in the year of their origin (1912) to 24,316 tons in 1917. Practically all plantation rubber is now imported into the United States via the Pacific direct from the Far East, in Japanese tonnage. Although the London market seems without particular influence on conditions in America, from a broad point of view we should not discount consideration of London as a factor in the rubber market: for the majority of rubber plantations are British-owned, and in nearly every case have their central offices in London, and from that city the directors are controlling the sales. It is not unlikely that after shipping, financial, and other conditions resume their normal state London may again become a greater factor in the rubber market.

WHY NO RISE IN RUBBER?
An almost daily question in Mincing Lane circles is, "Why has plantation rubber not participated in the almost general, and in the majority of instances, enormous increase in values of produce? And yet the same influences have affected all markets—restrictions, control, freight scarcity. But whereas since the Armistice, in November, 1918, most articles have risen in a very marked manner rubber has been the outstanding exception. One reason for the exceptional course of the market for this article, says a correspondent in the *Financial News*, is the fact that in May last year the United States Government enacted that the imports of rubber into that country should be restricted to 100,000 tons per annum, i.e., to about half of the quantity which the rubber trade there would have imported if things had been normal. Stocks in the East, owing to scarcity of tonnage, had accumulated to a very large total, and the result of the American restriction was an acute pressure to sell, and heavy decline in prices in Singapore. Very heavy purchases were made on the decline, and American buyers were particularly prominent, while London

THEATRE ROYAL.

Commencing Saturday October 25th at 9.30 p.m. EDGAR WARWICK PRESENTS THE

NEW REVUSICAL-COMEDY CO. IN AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF



I'M GOING! ARE YOU?

RIGHT! CAN DO! SEE YOU THERE!

BOOK NOW AT MOUTRIE'S

NEW FROCKING, STAGING and REPERTOIRE Change of programme each evening.

LA FAVORITE

LATEST-PARISIEN CREATIONS

EVENING DRESSES, AFTERNOON GOWNS, SMART COSTUMES, & SPORTING APPAREL.

LA FAVORITE

9 Beaconsfield Arcade.

dealers shared in this tempting opportunity, for there was a good margin of profit on simultaneous sales of forward delivery here. When shipping facilities improved the accumulation in the East was gradually dispersed, and large quantities were shipped to England, with the result that stocks here have constantly increased, and at the moment do not appear to have reached their maximum. For several months therefore supply has largely exceeded demand in the London market, and rubber is a heavy article to finance. The United States, having bought extensively in the East during the depression, have not had resort to this market to any extent recently. A large stock here should, however, not prove a detriment, but, on the contrary, is desirable if its position warrants, London is to become the chief distributing port, and there are indications of a healthy development in this direction. The elimination of Russia as a buyer has not helped our market, while the central Empires have, of course, been debarré during the war. But now that after protracted negotiations the Peace Treaty with Germany has at last been signed and ratified, and the blockade raised the London market should experience a revival of demand, for rubber is cheap, and obtainable quicker here than from any other market. Moreover, in view of the serious coal question and high freights, the cost of importing from the producing countries is more likely to increase than the reverse.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Danny Gets into Trouble.

BY ALLMAN.



THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.
WISH TO SERVE YOU.
BEST CARS, PROMPT SERVICE.
MODERATE PRICES.
RING UP THE FAMILIAR
977.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BOLSHEVICS IN RETREAT.

London, Oct. 18.
With the encircling by their enemies and intensifying pressure the collapse of Bolshevism so long forecasted seems at length to be rapidly approaching. It is authoritatively pointed out that General Yudenitch is working in close touch with the Allied representatives and with Denikin and Kolchak. All three leaders have consistently rejected overtures from Germany. Yudenitch issued a communique yesterday confirming the capture of prisoners and trains (captioned yesterday morning) in the operations preceding the capture of Volosova. He adds that a Bolshevik brigade was wiped out in the direction of Luga, while with the object of driving the Bolsheviks to the Baltic another offensive has opened northwards. The main drive whose immediate objective is Carchina has advanced.

Helsingfors, Oct. 18.
The North-West Russian Minister of Commerce has arrived here with a view to obtaining the Finnish goods needed at Petrograd when it is re-occupied.

Copenhagen, Oct. 18.
Bermont's army crossed the Dvina at Kuban. He intends to capture Riga by a turning movement.

London, Oct. 18.
A Lettish communique dated yesterday says: Our situation is secure. We have fought our way across the Dvina and operations are now developing favourably for us.

The situation in the Baltic States is authoritatively explained as follows: The Baltic States of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia who are fighting the Bolsheviks have been treacherously attacked in the rear, by a Russo-German force led by Col. Bermont, who is impudently and unfoundedly asserting that he is acting only in self-defence and representing the so-called Russian Government, whereas he is really a mere adventurer who has received and probably is still receiving support from the German Army in Latvia under Von der Goltz, who used every excuse to keep his troops in the country long after their withdrawal was demanded by the Entente and ordered by the German Government. Von der Goltz permitted, indeed encouraged, large numbers of his men to enlist in the new Russo-German Army. The other parties concerned are the German Government, which is bound to comply with the Entente demands for withdrawal of its troops from the Baltic States, but has consistently evaded its responsibilities, and the North-west Russian Government, in which General Yudenitch is War Minister, and for which the Russian elements of Bermont's army were originally recruited, but who are entirely unsympathetic with the present action of that army and have dismissed Bermont from their service. The Allies' policy has always been to prevent the Baltic States being overrun by the Bolsheviks or Germans and thereunto to get Von der Goltz and his Germans out of the country.

The present situation may roughly be summed up as follows: The Germans and Russians have overrun Latvia as far as a line from the mouth of the Dvina to Mitau and Shavli, but have failed to take Riga or to decisively defeat the Lettish Army. Their first surprise attack therefore failed and as Bermont is now disowned by everybody and outlawed by Yudenitch, who is Kolchak's representative the Lettish Government hope, with the assistance of Estonia and Lithuania and the goodwill of the Entente, to recover all they have lost and liquidate the German menace forever.

The "Times" correspondent on the eastern front reports (Oct. 18) that the Red Army in Eastern Turkestan was surrounded and has been compelled to surrender unconditionally. The prisoners number 23,000.

The latest authoritative news regarding South Russia shows that Denikin's extreme left has taken Chernigov and is advancing northward along the East Donper towards Gomel. The right and centre crossed the Don on a two hundred mile front from Voronej to eighty miles north-west of Tsaritsin, driving back the Bolsheviks everywhere north-eastwards and northwards. In East Russia, owing to the demands on other fronts, the Bolsheviks are reduced to a strict defensive line behind the Tobol line.

A telegram from Omsk (Oct. 14) says the Bolsheviks are retreating along the whole of the front, taking away all the population between sixteen and fifty, together with cattle.

A Bolshevik wireless expresses indignation that a plebiscite of Moscow workers resulted in a majority against the Soviet and for Kolchak. The Council of People's Commissaries replied by declaring Kolchak and his supporters outlaws and ordering the arrest of all the Allies in Siberia.

Copenhagen, Oct. 18.
The "Berlingske Tidende" reports that Yudenitch has captured the fortress of Gatchina and continued his advance towards Kransoyeselo and Zarskoyeselo. A newspaper at Helsingfors declares that the Bolsheviks have begun evacuating Petrograd, the army having refused to fight.

London, Oct. 18.
All the newspapers are demanding an authoritative explanatory statement of the policy towards Russia, especially in connection with the Allies' precise relations with the various "White" Russian armies and the Baltic States, also the relations of these armies and States with each other. The question asked is: What will happen when Bolshevism finally collapses? Will the influence behind the new Russian Government or Governments be German or Allied? "Manchester Guardian" appeals to someone in high position commanding respect, for example Lord Robert Cecil, to speak a few words of truth and honesty about such important matters.

GERMAN EVACUATION OF POLAND.

Paris, Oct. 14.
The Supreme Council Commission which is presided over by M. Jules Cambon will take steps to ensure the execution of Articles 100 and 104 of the Versailles Treaty concerning evacuation by the Germans of the territory attributed to Poland.—Havas.

THE CHURCH AND SPIRITUALISM.

London, Oct. 18.
A lively debate on spiritualism at the Church Congress at Leicester ended in the Archbishop of Canterbury announcing that the Church had not overlooked the subject, which would be considered at the Lambeth Conference in 1920. Steps have been taken to secure enquiry by well-known men and women experts whose report will be submitted to the Conference.

FRENCH SHIPPING STRIKE.

Brest, Oct. 18.
The shipping strike has ended.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

Budapest, Oct. 18.
Premier Friederich, replying to a deputation of the new Royalist Party, declared that he was convinced the overwhelming majority of the people desired the restoration of the Monarchy, but the decision thereon and the personal aspect should be decided by the nation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEEDS OF THE NATION.

London, Oct. 18.
Mr. Lloyd George on the occasion of the conferment of the Freedom of Sheffield, mentioned that Sheffield produced ninety per cent. of the steel for Britain's war requirements. If the battered shield of Prussian militarism lay rusted and rent on the ground one would find thereon the dent of Sheffield steel.

He sympathetically referred to President Wilson's illness, which he described as a serious blow to the peace of the world and the cause of humanity.

The Premier delivers an address to-night.

London, Oct. 18.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Sheffield, made an eloquent appeal to the nation to settle down to work in earnest to increase production. The national debt before the war was £843,000,000. To-day it was nearly £3,000,000,000. The whole nation had to bear heavier burdens than ever before. The labouring classes had higher wages, shorter hours and a better standard of living than ever before. They dreaded the return of pre-war conditions. There was only one mode of escape from it: They must increase the national income by increasing national production. That was the urgent need of the day in this country and every other country. The perpetuation of the spirit of war was fatal to industry. The worst was over. He could see symptoms even in the most desperate areas of coming peace. We must also have peace at home. To secure production we must have everybody working with goodwill and to secure goodwill there must be confidence. Capital must have confidence that its enterprise would be fairly remunerated. Labour must feel confident that it would share the rewards and prosperity and feel it was a real partner in the business.

Referring to Germany the Premier said it was not the British habit to nag, harry, insult or trample down a beaten foe who acknowledged defeat. As long as Germany conforms to the conditions laid down in the peace terms we must give the enemy a fair chance to lead a decent, peaceable and honourable existence. This was to the interest of the whole world, not merely Germany. He concluded urging the imperative need of a good understanding between Capital and Labour, whereas the Government could do but little. The Premier emphasised the necessity for greater industrial use of machinery, also electricity.

THE FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

London, Oct. 18.
Despite the enormous difficulties of the flight to Australia, four machines have entered for the Australian Government's prize for the flight from Britain to Australia in thirty days. The competition is under the control of the Royal Aero Club. The competitors are: Capt. Matthews, announced to start on 24th Oct., flying a Sopwith similar to Hawker's trans-Atlantic bus; Capt. Howell, in a Martinsyde, speeded at a hundred miles an hour; Lieutenant Douglas, in an Alliance machine claimed to be capable of a flight of three thousand miles and fitted with powerful wireless. The fourth and largest is the Blackburn aeroplane, with wireless, under the navigation of Capt. Wilkins, with whom are two pilots and one engineer. Wilkins is the well-known Polar explorer, second in command of the Stefansson expedition. The Australian Government is despatching a wireless steamer to patrol the ocean between Timor and Port Darwin with a view to picking up the aviators' wireless. These British aviators are embarking on the world's greatest aerial adventure. Their progress will be watched breathlessly by both hemispheres owing to the very rigorous nature of the test of physical and mechanical endurance, especially between India and Australia, as the flight from Java onwards, 1,750 miles, is alone comparable with the severity of the trans-Atlantic flight. The British and Commonwealth Governments have done their utmost to lessen the risk and arrange for stopping places, supplies of fuel and survey of the route. Although the competitors have been warned that the route is largely untried, they have decided upon an immediate attempt, gallantly accepting the risks of flights over a route involving regions of rugged, volcanic islands, the jungle, and the swamps of Burma and the Malay Peninsula and Dutch East Indies. The Air Ministry advised the competitors to convert their aeroplanes into seaplanes at Calcutta.

THE AIR CONVENTION.

Paris, Oct. 14.
Plenipotentiaries of thirty Allied Powers signed yesterday a Convention regulating the future conditions of air traffic. China and Siam are among the signers.

The airman Jansen completed yesterday in less than 85 minutes a course of 116 miles.—Havas.

Washington, Oct. 18.
The United States has refused to sign the Air Convention on the ground that it does not protect certain American patent rights.

KING ALFONSO.

Paris, Oct. 14.
The King of Spain comes to France this week-end and will be the guest of M. Poincare in Rambouillet Castle. The King will devote part of his time to a visit to Verdun and the French battlefield.—Havas.

GERMAN SHIPS FOR THE ALLIES.

Paris, Oct. 18.
The Supreme Council has drafted a note to Germany demanding the handing over to the Allies of the German ships ceded in wartime to Dutch companies and the ships at present in German ports.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, Oct. 18.
Lord Macpherson of Birkenhead has arrived at Dublin. It is understood the Lord Chancellor's visit is connected with the Government's desire to find a solution of the Irish problem.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Paris, Oct. 18.
The Chamber has fixed the elections for 16th November after voting confidence in the Government.

OBITUARY.

Berlin, Oct. 18.
The death is announced of Wilhelm von Siemens, head of the well-known firm bearing his name.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 14.
Silver is quoted at 1-16d. and 6 1/2 5-16d., steady.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Prinzessin P. & O.	Oct. 21
Delagoa M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 25
Nikko M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 25
Stanley D. R. S.	Oct. 25
West Inslip S. & D.	Oct. 27
Iconium A. L.	Oct. 29
Shinyo M. T. K. K.	Oct. 29
Celebes M. O. S. K.	Oct. 30
E. of Russia C. P. O. S.	Oct. 30
Eurymedon B. L.	Oct. 30
Toyooka M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 30
Kaga M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 31
Khiva P. & O.	Nov. 1
Suwa M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 1
Colombia P. M. S.	Nov. 4
Nanking C. M. S.	Nov. 4
Seiry M. T. K. K.	Nov. 5
E. of Japan C. P. O. S.	Nov. 5
Van Waerwyck J. C. J. L.	Nov. 7
Seattle Spirit A. L.	Nov. 10
Hartland A. L.	Nov. 10
Wheatland A. L.	Nov. 11
Africa M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 13
Persia M. T. K. K.	Nov. 14
Waban A. L.	Nov. 15
Endicott A. L.	Nov. 17
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 19
Elkton A. L.	Nov. 19
Eurylochus B. L.	Nov. 20
China C. M.	Nov. 22
Kashima M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 22
Korea M. T. K. K.	Nov. 26
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	Nov. 27
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Nov. 28
Melville D. R. D. Co.	Nov. 28
C. of Newcastle B. L.	Nov. 30
Nishmaha A. L.	Nov. 30
West Ira R. D. Co.	Nov. 30
Seattle M. O. S. K. M. of Nov.	Nov. 30
Tokiwa M. N. Y. K. M. of Nov.	Nov. 30
St. Albans E. & A. E. of Nov.	Nov. 30
Alps M. O. S. K. E. of Nov.	Nov. 30
West Cactus S. & D. 1st half Nov.	Nov. 30
West Cajoot S. & D. 2nd half Nov.	Nov. 30
Venezuela P. M. S.	Dec. 2
Nippon M. T. K. K.	Dec. 6
W. knight A. L.	Dec. 7
Eldridge A. L.	Dec. 10
Harold D. R. D. Co.	Dec. 10
Olckson A. L.	Dec. 11
Montague A. L.	Dec. 13
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	Dec. 13
Monteagle C. P. O. S.	Dec. 13
Crevecoeur A. L.	Dec. 20
Knight Templar B. L.	Dec. 22
Edmore A. L.	Dec. 24
Nile C. M.	Dec. 27
Grace Dollar R. S.	1st half Dec.

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Takasang J. M. Co.	Oct. 20
Cheongshing J. M. Co.	Oct. 20
Pooksang J. M. Co.	Oct. 20
Shinyu M. N. Y. K.	Oct. 20
Gregory A. P. & O.	Oct. 21
Kwongsang J. M. Co.	Oct. 21
Luchow B. & S.	Oct. 21
Shantung B. & S.	Oct. 21
Haitan D. L. Co.	Oct. 22
Tjibodas J. C. J. L.	Oct. 22
Japan P. & O.	Oct. 22
Indus M. O. S. K.	Oct. 22
Kueichow B. & S.	Oct. 22
Sosho M. O. S. K.	Oct. 23
Kumsang J. M. Co.	Oct. 23
Sunning B. & S.	Oct. 23
Taming B. & S.	Oct. 23
Yuenang J. M. Co.	Oct. 24
Hinsang J. M. Co.	Oct. 24
Quinebaug, D. L. Co.	Oct. 24
Tjikini J. C. J. L.	Oct. 29
Loongsang J. M. Co.	Oct. 31
Tenshin M. N. Y. K. E. of Oct.	Oct. 31
Konagawa M. N. Y. K. E. of Oct.	Oct. 31
Shisen M. O. S. K.	Nov. 1
Tjiliwing J. C. J. L.	Nov. 2
Tjimanek J. C. J. L.	Nov. 6
Tango M. N. Y. K.	Nov. 2
Saigon M. O. S. K. B. of Nov.	Nov. 2
Madras M. O. S. K. M. of Nov.	Nov. 2

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Nagase, from Osaka.
Robert Carter, St. Georges Hotel, from Kobe.
Cheesiang Hoshun, West Street, from Shanghai.
Fukuwayu, from Kobe.
Onlec, from Kobe.
Towusend, from Kobe.
Chong Wa Tea Club, from Amoy.

Wongfongvic, Taionphan Hotel, from Chefoo.

265, from Shanghai.

Poon Tavyin, Asia Hotel, from Shanghai.

Yungshingtuck, from Shanghai.

Kaibing, from Amoy.

Hengsoonseng, from Kobe.

Bosenghang, from Taipeh.

Sinko igkob, from Kobe.

Changyu, from Tientsin.

Yikchechan, from Shanghai.

T. KRING, Superintendent, Hongkong, Oct. 17, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Allitrada, from London.

Duab, from Pat.

Fannin, Astor House Hotel, from Hertable.

Pirij, from Bataiva.

Produce, from Saigon.

Wasee, from Surat.

Wilson, from London P. O.

D. de la FARRANT, Superintendent, Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1919.

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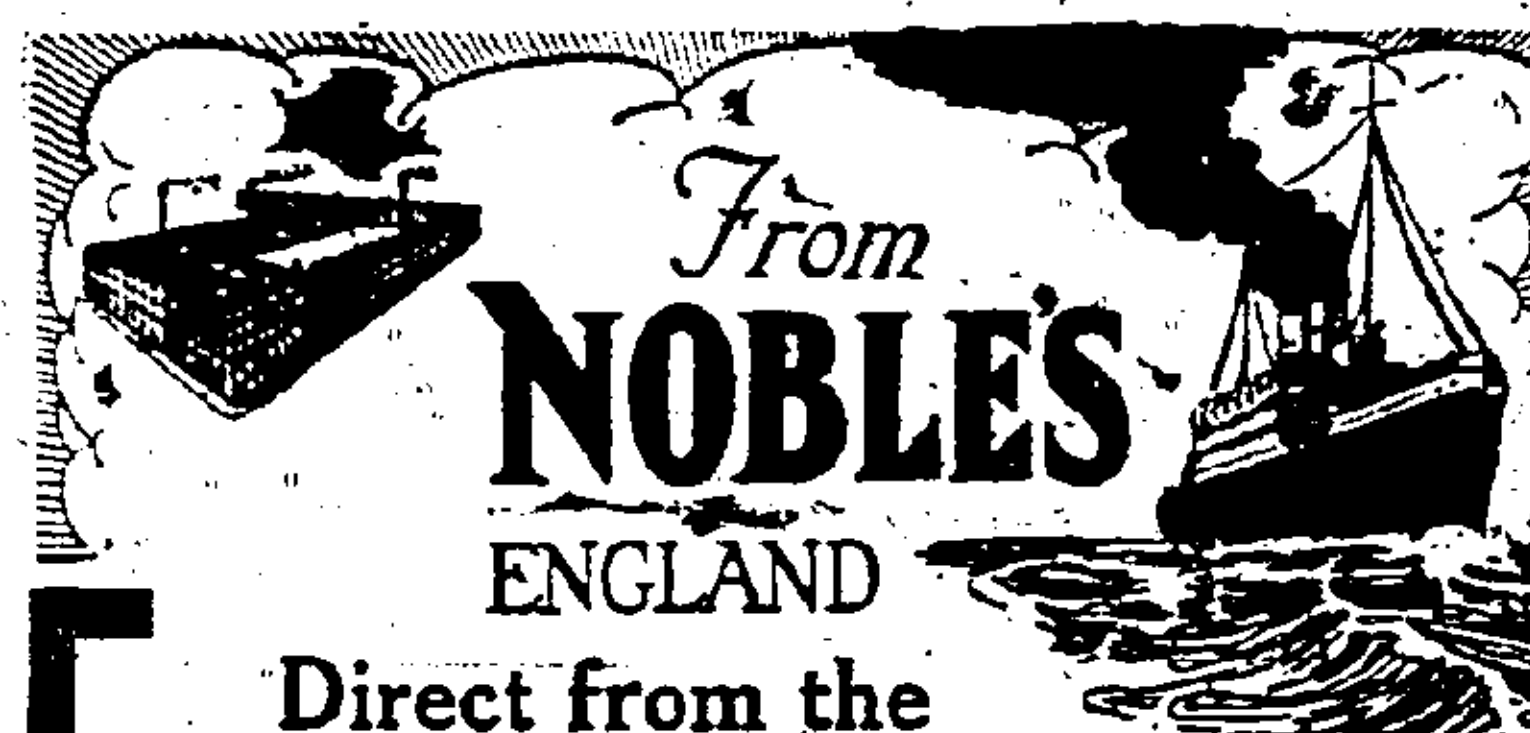
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31" x 4"	36.00	34.50	6.00
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TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS

From	To	Time
7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
11.30 a.m.	12.00 noon	Every 15 min.
12.30 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

5.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m., every 30 minutes at 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Time
7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
9.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
11.30 a.m.	12.00 noon	Every 15 min.
12.30 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
1.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
2.30 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
3.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.
4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 min.

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the month of September. One
was a foreign corporation applying
for local registry, and the
remainder were domestic corporations.
Ten were rural credit
associations. The capital stock
of these 48 companies runs into
millions of pesos. Additional
foreign corporations are applying
for registry with the local Govern-
ment. Some of them are financed
from the United States and some
from France, Spain,
Holland and other European
countries.

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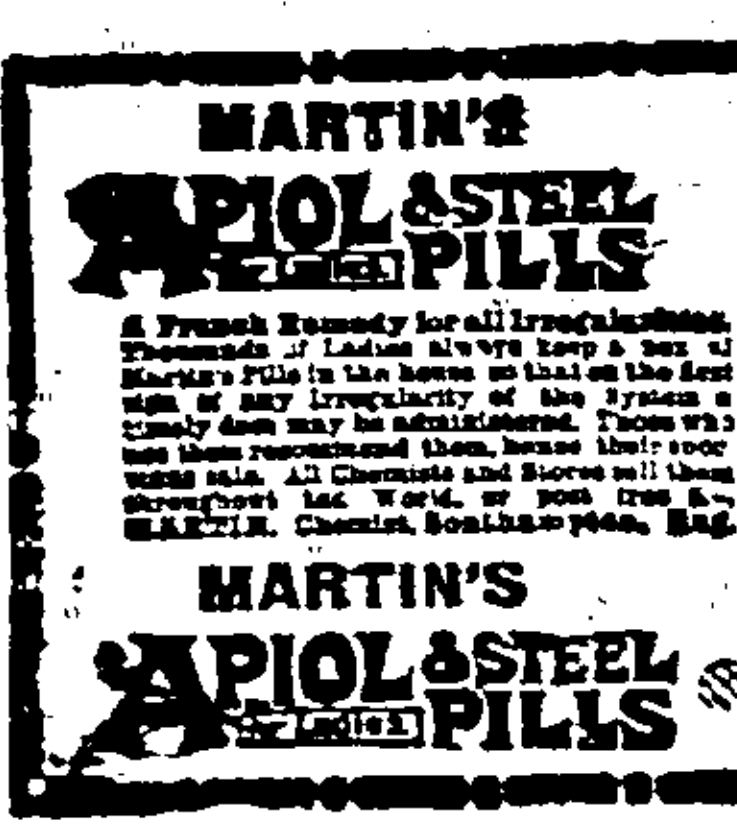
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Tientsin, Paoifin, Lutai, Tsin-

sien, Sangfang, Shunleifu, Tang-

shan, Taming, Chobai, Weinsien,

(Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden,

Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Lia-

yunchow, Heho, Haimingto,

Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalgai, Antung,

Tieling, Chinghsien, Sien, Hulan,

Suiwafu, Hailanfu, Ninguta, Kung-

chuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yench,

Kaipingsien (Hubei): Hankow,

Shan, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha,

(Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking,

Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang,

Wush, Hanchowfu, Tungkow,

(South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung):

Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Teng-

tsin, Lintsinhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuan,

Yunhsien, Kinkianghsien, Tang-

tsin, (Hanan): Kaifeng, Chowkiak,

Hsuehsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong,

Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, F-

kien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow,

Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Su-

tung, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shao-

ting, Huchowfu, Kashiow, Wen-

ning, Ningbo, Yuyao, Haimo,

(Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang,

Kanchowfu, Chintehsien, Chin,

(Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pang-

chowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Lu-

tsin, (Szechuen): Kweichow, Kwei-

yang, (Shensi): Sianfu, Hanchowfu,

(Suiyuan): Kweichow, Pastow-

chen (Tashar): Kalgan, Fengchen,

(Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current ac-
counts and fixed deposits. Terms
on application. Every description of
Banking Business transacted. Loans
granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE
11, Queen's Road Central,
General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened, and Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:—
For 3 months at the rate of
3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of
4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of
5% per annum.

DONG TOY,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Lafrance, Paris.

Capital ... Franes 40,000,000.

Reserves ... 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,

Pattani, Montevideo, Shanghai,

Canton, Nanking, Singapore,

Dairen, Peking, Tientsin,

Hankow, Phen-Phek, Vladivostok,

Harbin.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Es-

compte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Etr-

angers; Credit Industriel et Commer-

cial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial

& Union Bank of England Ltd.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de

Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and ex-

change business transacted.

A. SIRE
Acting Manager

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918.

BANK OF CANTON.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行銀亞東

Head Office

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital \$2,000,000.00.

Directors:

